

VOL. 4

JULY, 1905

NO. 4



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CURRENT EVENTS

AN AGRICULTURAL, HORTICULTURAL AND
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DEVOTED TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF

MISSOURI, KANSAS, ARKANSAS, IND. TY.
LOUISIANA AND TEXAS.

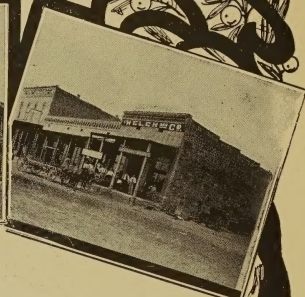
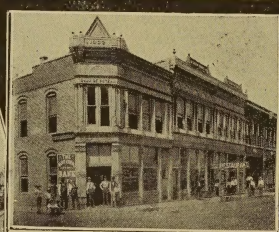


PUBLISHED QUARTERLY. PRICE 25 CENTS PER YEAR.

CURRENT EVENTS PUBLISHING CO., 1417 MAIN ST., KANSAS CITY, MO.

POTEAU.

INDIAN TERRITORY.



GET A FARM NEAR POTEAU, INDIAN TERRITORY,

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It is situated at the junction of the Kansas City Southern and the Frisco railroads, 30 miles southwest of Fort Smith, Ark. It is the seat of the United States Court for the Poteau Division of the Central District of the Indian Territory, and will be the county seat when statehood is accomplished. On the east and south and north is the beautiful valley of the Poteau River, covered with virgin forests of gum, hickory, ash, oak, sycamore, elm, and other timber. On the west is the Cavanal Mountain, and its foothills unsurpassed in the production of peaches and other fruit, and underlaid with several veins of semi-anthracite smokeless coal of the finest quality; these lands are the segregated coal land of the Choctaw Nation, and will be sold by the United States next winter.

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To the Advertising Patrons of "Current Events."

KANSAS CITY, MO., October 1, 1904.
Mr. E. N. Brown of Kansas City, Mo., is herewith authorized and empowered to make advertising contracts in behalf of "CURRENT EVENTS," published by the Kansas City Southern Railway Company, and to make collections of accounts for advertisements inserted in said magazine.

S. G. WARNER, G. P. & T. A.

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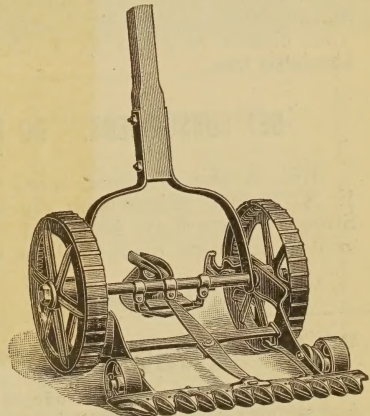
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FREE

A TOWN LOT in the residence portion of Marble City, Ind. Ter. given **absolutely free** to the person sending us the greatest number of subscribers, at 25c per year, to **CURRENT EVENTS**, before Dec. 24, 1905. This contest is open to all. Sample

copies of **CURRENT EVENTS** will be furnished free to those who wish to compete for the prize. **CURRENT EVENTS** is an industrial and farm magazine, published quarterly under the direction of the Kansas City Southern Railway Company. It contains 48 to 60 pages each issue, and the subscription price is so low that every one interested in farm and agriculture should become a subscriber. Each one who enters the contest will be notified by letter each week of the standing of the contestants. There is no drawing or game of chance in this. It is a plain proposition of a town lot transferred by warranty deed, absolutely free of any incumbrance and absolutely free of cost, to the person who secures the largest number of subscribers for **CURRENT EVENTS**. Go to work today. Ask your friends to subscribe. Canvas your locality. **You can get it if you try.**

Marble City, Indian Territory, is located 281 miles south of Kansas City on the main line of the Kansas City Southern Railway. It is so named because of the wonderful marble deposits lying within one-half mile of the center of the city. It is a growing, prosperous and enterprising town, and prospects are that it will make one of the best towns in northern Indian Territory. Residence lots are selling from \$35.00 to \$85.00 each, according to location, and business lots bring around \$350.00 each. The town has several good stores doing a good business. It has a newspaper, a bank being organized, a cotton gin, a spoke and handle factory, and the marble quarries are being worked by the Southern Marble Company. About \$25,000.00 worth of machinery has been placed in operation since January 1, 1905, at the marble quarries, and this will be one of the greatest industries of the South within a few years. Experts say the marble is superior to the product from the great marble quarries of Vermont. The marble from Marble City took the Gold Medal at the World's Fair, St. Louis, 1904. Now is your chance to get a lot in this growing city **absolutely free.**

READ THIS!

(From The Marble City Enterprise, published July 15, 1905.)

Have you seen the Kansas City Southern magazine, **CURRENT EVENTS**? It is a most interesting and instructive publication to all parties interested in this section of the country or in any part of the country along the line of the Kansas City Southern Railroad. The subscription price of this publication is only 25 cents per year and it is worth many times that sum. If you do not take it you should make arrangements to do so at once. Subscriptions will be taken at this office or if you prefer to order direct address **CURRENT EVENTS**, Kansas City, Mo. The publishers of **CURRENT EVENTS** are making an extra effort to increase the circulation of the magazine this summer, and among other things have purchased from the Marble City Townsite Company lot number eight in block eighty-eight, which they are offering as a prize to the person that will send in the largest list of subscribers. The lot is a valuable resident lot situated near the public park and is well worth \$50. If you are interested in this offer and want to take subscribers for the publication and compete for this valuable prize address a letter to **CURRENT EVENTS** for full particulars.

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Fill in the attached blank and mail to E. N. Brown, Advertising Agent, 1417 Main Street, Kansas City, Mo. and sample copies and subscription blanks will be sent you.

TEAR OFF HERE

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KANSAS CITY, MO**

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Postoffice.....

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Siloam Springs, Ark.

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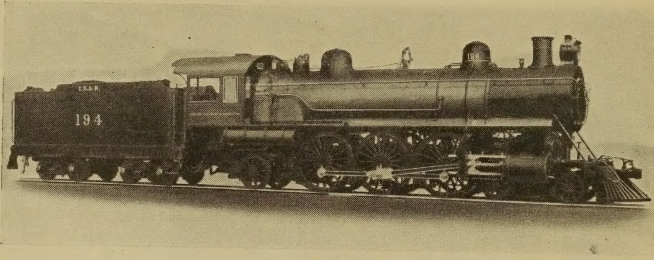
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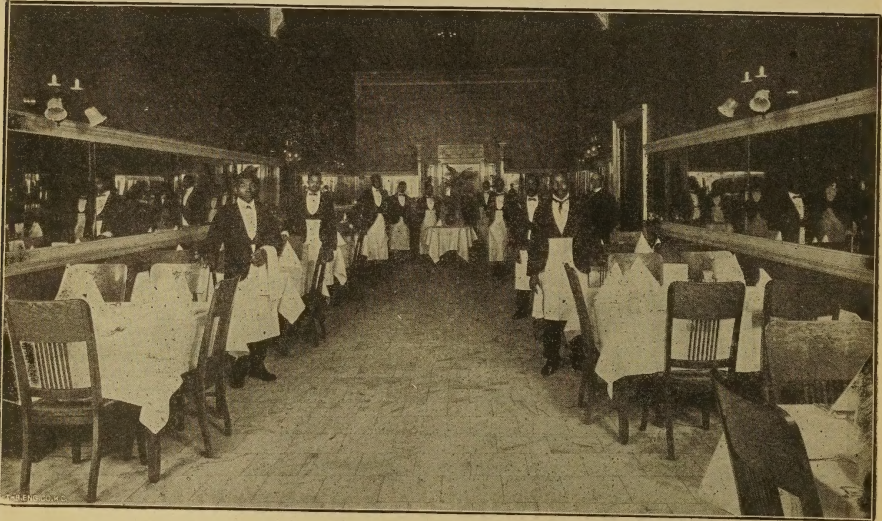
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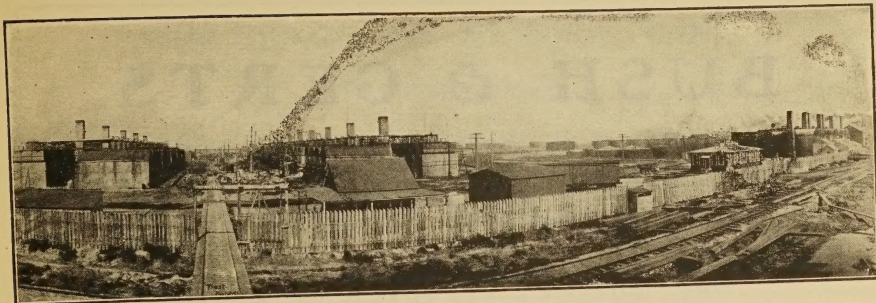
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When visiting Kansas City stop at BLOSSOM HOUSE, opposite Union Depot.
Street cars for all parts of the city pass the door.

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4,000

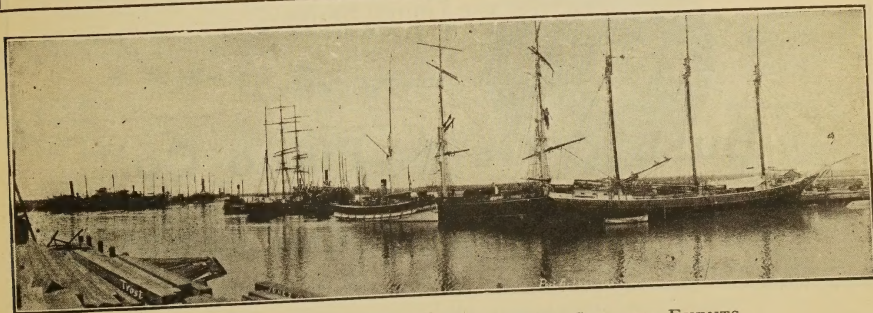
Monthly pay-roll, local industries, \$120,000.00. Regular line of steamers between Port Arthur and Europe. Also established line of steamers to New York, Philadelphia, and points on Atlantic seaboard.

Four oil refineries, one of which is largest refinery in Texas. Four pipe lines from oil fields running to the deep water of Port Arthur harbor and canal. Nineteen hundred and three cleared 417 vessels of over one million tons.

Rich coast lands surround the city of Port Arthur and present wonderful opportunities for truck gardening for northern markets. The most productive rice lands in the United States.

This city and surrounding country offer special opportunity for investments and business. Port Arthur, in addition to having the terminals of the K. C. S. Ry., is connected with the inland country by the two navigable rivers, the Neches and Sabine.

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Established 1882.

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Large farms, truck farms,
Dwelling and vacant lots.

Office, 110½ West Board, **Texarkana, Texas.**

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SPLIT HICKORY VEHICLES

Our \$10.75 ROAD CART to our finest buggies are finished to order and covered by our **BINDING WARRANTY**. Write for FREE "Show Me" CATALOG explaining fully.

LINCOLN MERCANTILE CO.
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Made
To
Order



I Buy and Sell all kinds of land. Have some very fine bottom lands. Good mill sites for hardwood mills. A special bargain in good plant that manufactures pine lumber, cypress shingles and hardwood lumber. *Surveying land and log roads and estimating timber a specialty.*

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Lock Box 45. Horatio, Arkansas

SOLID INVESTMENTS.

Being a Cherokee by blood, and thirty years residence in the Cherokee country, I know the "lay of the land." If you want anything in the way of farm, fruit or oil lands in the Cherokee Nation, Indian Territory, write me. Town property is gilt edged and growing better all the time. If you want solid investments write me. I handle no wild-cat schemes.

Augustus E. Ivey, Stilwell, Ind. Ter.

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We have a choice list of improved farm lands in Miami County, Kas., and Bates and Cass Counties, Mo., within 50 miles of Kansas City, at from \$25 to \$50 per acre Terms to suit purchaser. Address

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648 acres of land 12 miles from Texarkana, right on the Cotton Belt Ry; 125 acres in cultivation; 12 acres in pasture; entire tract under seven wire fence; 150 fruit trees; 250 acres in switch cane bottom; balance in timber; good six room residence; two tenant houses. Price, \$15.00 per acre. Send for list.

G. LESS & CO., TEXARKANA, TEXAS

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Big opportunities for the man with limited means
to become independent.

VALUES MUST INCREASE



It is impossible to think
values will not go up with
such a trend of progress
as is going on here.



POTEAU RIVER
BOTTOM LAND

The Most Fertile Land on
earth, surrounds

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LOCATED JUST
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CENTER

Greatest Coal Deposits
of the World
are here.

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PANAMA COAL

Three Railroads already
here and another
one surveyed.

GET IN THE BAND
WAGON



WRITE FOR OUR BOOKLET

FREE



IT MEANS MONEY FOR YOU

Remember, a few lots will be allotted in the main part of town for the sake of population at only \$40 each, with sixty days to pay for same. You can get one of these lots if you apply in time. Thirty days to make application.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION
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CAPITAL \$24,000.00
paid up.

E. C. DUNBAR, Gen. Mgr.

American Bank Bldg.
FORT SMITH,
ARK.

CURRENT EVENTS

JULY, 1905

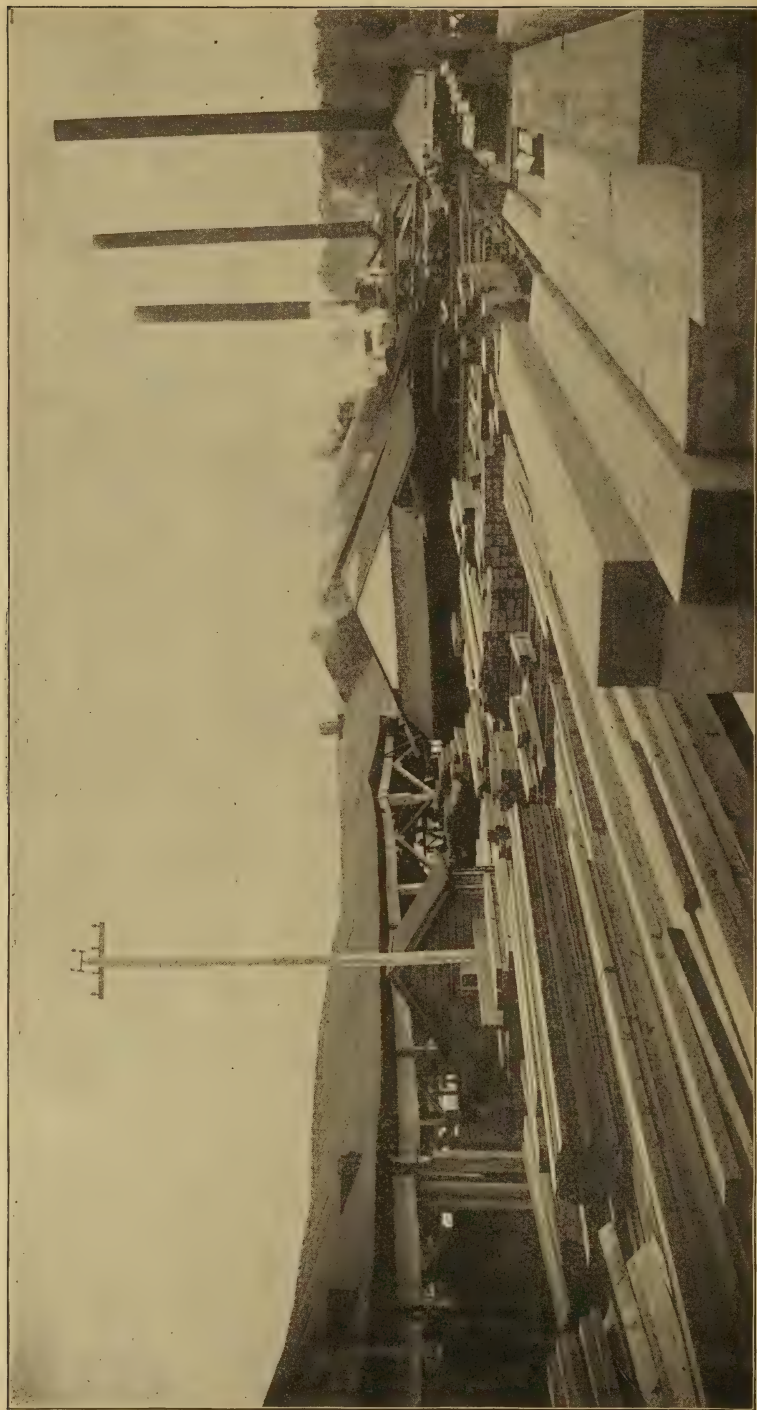
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SAWMILL AND LUMBER YARD AT BEAUMONT, TEXAS.

The Present Status of Lands in the Indian Territory

The work of the Dawes Commission has been almost entirely completed. This great work consisted in the equitable distribution of an estate of 20,000,000 acres among 97,549 Indians, whose individual right, title and interest to a share in the estate had to be determined by the commission. These Indians were divided into five civilized tribes and with the exception of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations, which were under the same laws, there are different laws and treaties governing each nation. Each required a different system of allotment, a different basis of acreage and valuation and different time limits, on enrollment requirements. It was the commission's work to sort out these 97,594 Indians from among about one-half million claimants and give them the exact amount of land they were entitled to and no more, and to see that each Indian got the land he had improved.

In the Seminole nation there were 2,751 enrollments and all the land has been allotted except to 500 new born babes, who are also entitled to allotments. A deed will have yet to be issued to every one of these. In the Creek nation 15,178 allotments were made and each allottee received 160 acres of land of standard value. There was a surplus of 600,000 acres, but 120,000 acres of this will be taken up in allotments to 2,500 new born babies. These children will have to be paid in money in lieu of lands. In the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations 33,365 awards were made, and of these 31,111 have received their allotments. Five hundred additional enrollments will probably be made, and 2,700 new born babies will also claim allotments. In the two nations about 1,000 contest cases are pending. In the Cherokee nation no allowances were made for babies born after the time set for enrollment. There have been 19,000 full allotments and 13,000 partial allotments made in the Cherokee nation.

Three thousand and fifty persons entitled to allotments have not yet filed their claims and 2,200 contest cases are now pending. There are 40,000 citizens in the nation, and of these 3,100 are inter-married whites, who have made tentative filings.

Notwithstanding the advanced stage of the work of the commission, some time will pass before a homeseeker will be able to buy land in the Indian Territory. The Creeks can now sell all their lands except homesteads, but the deeds must be approved by the Secretary of the Interior. The Cherokees cannot sell any land at all for five years and their homesteads cannot be sold for twenty-one years. The Choctaws and Chickasaws are taking out their patents now. They cannot sell for a year, and then they may sell one-eighth of their holdings. In three years they can sell another eighth, and in five years they can sell another quarter. The other half they must hold for twenty years. The Seminoles cannot sell their land at all, as no provision for selling was made in the agreement between the tribe and the government. Some provision will probably be made later on for the sale of these lands. The tribal governments of the five civilized tribes will be abolished in March, 1906, but this will have no effect on the disposition of the lands.

The individual members of the Creek nation will have allotted them 2,480,600 acres, the remaining 780,000 will be used to equalize claims. The lands according to quality are appraised at 50 cents to \$6.50 per acre. Each Creek gets a deed for his or her homestead of forty acres and another deed for the allotment, and is made direct to the Indian without regard to age. They can lease these lands for one year without the approval of the Interior Department, but longer leases must have the approval of the department. The Cherokee lands are

valued from 50 cents to \$6.50, the average allotment being 110 acres, though the individual allotments range from 50 acres to 651 acres. Cherokee homesteads cannot be sold for 21 years. Other allotments may be sold at the end of five years. The Choctaw and Chickasaw valuation runs from 25 cents to \$6.50 per acre, and the average allotment is 320 acres, though the allotments run from 160.19 acres to 4,165.12 acres for Indians and from 20.02 acres to 520.64 acres for Choctaw and Chickasaw freedmen. The entire Seminole allotment consists of 363,578 acres, valued at \$851,246, the population being 2,757. Each received land to the value of \$308, and the land itself was valued from \$1.25 to \$5 per acre.

At the present time the leasing of land is the best that can be done by the newcomer in the Indian Territory, but there will be plenty of land to

lease at very moderate rentals. Title to town property has in most towns of the territory been perfected and there is nothing now in the way to secure lots in towns with an absolutely perfect title.

There are within the boundaries of Indian Territory about twenty million acres of land, which includes all the character of soil that is necessary for the growth of anything adaptable to the Northern, Western, Eastern and Southern climates. The small grain, cotton, the vegetables and fruits grow luxuriantly and yield immensely. In addition to these diversified products from the varied soil there is found the finest coal in unlimited quantity, the best building stone and most exquisite marble, while considerable excellent timber, including walnut, is to be had for building purposes and manufactures.

Some K. C. S. Summer Resorts.

If you find it too warm to feel comfortable at home, if you have that "tired feeling" so much spoken of and written about, and if you desire a rest for a few weeks, and believe that your wife and babies are afflicted the same way, why, just bear in mind that there are on the line of the Kansas City Southern half a dozen or more places where you can take things easy, keep cool, eat fruit and catch fish at a very moderate expense and that the accommodations are such that the wife and the babies will be comfortable while away from home for a few weeks.

Most of the summer resorts on the Kansas City Southern Railway are convenient to the business towns and cities and are neither elaborate nor expensive in their accommodations. The hotels are good, cleanly, a little old fashioned, but pleasant abiding places, and their prices are moderate, and besides these, there are plenty of rooms obtainable with or without board. In general, it does not cost much more to stop for a month or so at these summer resorts than it does to stay at home. Among the several small towns where suit-

able accommodations may be had are the following:

Neosho, Mo.

Altitude above sea level, 1,011 feet. This is a beautiful little city of 3,000 people. In its general aspect, it is more like a great park than a commercial city. It is surrounded on all sides by picturesque hills and the surrounding country is covered with orchards, vineyards and strawberry patches. It is essentially a watering place and has numerous large living springs, eight of them being within the limits of the corporation. One of these, Harrell Springs, supplies all the water required for the U. S. Government fish hatchery. Within the city is a famous artesian well, the water of which is highly recommended in the treatment of rheumatism, kidney trouble, skin and blood diseases. The well is equipped with bath tubs and bathing pools. Fishing is extra good in the vicinity of Neosho, as there are several fine clear streams in the vicinity and there is an abundance of black bass, trout, blue cat, croppie, carp,



Big Spring at Neosho, Mo.

Larrick, Photo.

goggle eye, perch and other fishes. The hotel accommodations are good and moderate in price. Among the hotels are the Spring City hotel, rate \$2 per day for transients, weekly rates on application; the Central hotel, rate \$1 per day, weekly rate \$3.50 to \$4.00; Southern hotel and the McElhany House, rate \$1 to \$1.50 per day, weekly rate \$3.50 to \$4.00. There are also several good boarding houses with rates at moderate figures. Write to Lee D. Bell, Sec'y Commercial Club, Neosho, Mo., for information.

Sulphur Springs, Ark.

Altitude 905 feet above sea level. This is a famous health resort and much visited on account of the benefits ob-

tained from the use of the waters of the several springs. The town is a large well shaded park, with cottages, hotels, restaurants, stores, livery barns for the accommodation of the visitors. The John P. Paul hotel of Sulphur Springs can accommodate about fifty people. The Chalybeate or Iron Spring carries carbonate of lime, magnesia, carbonic acid, soda and iron. Its waters are said to be highly beneficial in complaints peculiar to women and in cases of general debility. The Saline Spring carries in solution and suspense sulphate of soda, bicarbonate of soda, chloride of sodium, bicarbonate of magnesia, salts of lithia, stronthia, iron and carbonic acid gas. These waters are credited with favorable action in



Springs at Sulphur Springs.

Guilliams, Photo.



Spavinaw Creek, near Gentry.

Larrick. Photo.

cases of stomach catarrh, sluggish liver, dyspepsia, constipation, gout and rheumatism. The White Sulphur Springs contain a large percentage of sulphuretted hydrogen, soda, magnesia, iron and sulphate of lime, and are used extensively for the relief of liver disorders, abdominal plethora malaria, rheumatism, gout, tuberculosis, kidney trouble, etc., etc. The capacity of the hotels is about 100 guests, and the rates vary from \$3.50 per week to \$7 per week, the transient rates being from \$1.00 to \$2.00 per day. Good fishing can be had five miles away.

Gentry, Ark.

1,238 feet above sea level, is a town of one thousand people, situated in the midst of a vast orchard, as nearly all the land in the vicinity for a distance of five miles out consists of apple, peach, pear, cherry and plum orchards and strawberry, blackberry and raspberry patches. The country surrounding Gentry is pleasant in many ways and one can spend a week or two with comfort. The climate is salubrious and the water of most excellent quality. The surrounding country offers many scenic attractions. About two and one-half miles from town in Coon Hollow are extensive stalactite caves, which have never been fully explored and in the same locality are numerous springs of fine free stone water. In Flint and Spavinaw creeks, about three and four miles from town, there is an abund-

ance of black bass and other scale fishes. Wild fruits, such as peanuts, grapes, huckleberries, blackberries, dewberries, pawpaws and persimmons, grow in great profusion. Much of the scenery along Coon Hollow, Flint and Spavinaw creeks is highly attractive. The hotel accommodations at Gentry, Ark., are exceptionally good. Address for information, Mr. C. C. Lale, Care Elberta Hotel, Gentry, Ark.

Siloam Springs, Ark.

Has a population of about 4,000 and lies at an altitude of 1,163 feet above sea level, being the center of a great fruit shipping region, a section famous all over Uncle Sam's domain for its big red apples, luscious peaches, fine strawberries and poultry. Siloam Springs is a picturesque town from every point of view, and one might travel a good many miles in any direction and not find anything to compare with it in this respect. Sager creek, a small stream, fed by sparkling springs, winds in graceful curves through the very center of the city, and the main business part of the town lies in a little valley that borders the creek on the north. The residences are on the higher ground that slopes away from this little valley. During the spring and summer season, when the trees are in foliage, only a glimpse of a few homes can be obtained in the residence section, and instead of being called the city of fountains. Siloam Springs might be called the sylvan city. Trees, trees

everywhere; and one might walk all over town on a summer day, and not step outside of cool shade.

The scenery round about Siloam Springs is attractive in every way, but its chief attraction is the abundance and purity of the waters of the numerous springs in and about the town. There are about twenty springs within the town, of which Twin Springs, Siloam and Seven Springs are esteemed as the most valuable. The Dripping Springs, some nine miles from town, are much visited, owing to their surrounding scenic attractions. The water of the Siloam Springs is apparently a pure, cold, free stone water, but there are claimed for it, and quite numerously certified to, many permanent cures of chronic troubles, such as acute, muscular and inflammatory rheumatism, diseases of the stomach, including dyspepsia, gastric catarrh, chronic catarrh, and liver complaint, jaundice, malaria, skin diseases, nervous prostration, neuralgia, paralysis, dysentery, chronic diarrhoea, hay fever, etc. As the drinking water in ninety-nine out of one hundred places contains impurities of one kind or another, all of them more or less detrimental to health, it is a reasonable statement to make that a perfectly pure water should give nature the opportunity to quickly repair the damages already done to a delicate human organism.

The hotel accommodations at Si-

loam Springs are good, and consist of the Ewing House, Commercial and Cottage hotels, which have about twenty-five comfortable rooms each, the rate varying from \$1.50 to \$2.00 per day. The Morris hotel, the largest in the place, is fitted more particularly for the comfort of commercial travelers. There are several other hotels and private houses where the rate is \$1.00 per day, and arrangements for the week can be made. For information concerning accommodations, etc., address the hotels or D. Zimmerman, Secretary Board of Trade, Siloam Springs, Ark.

Mount Mena, Ark.

This well and favorably known summer resort, 2,600 feet above sea level, has been closed for several years. It is reached from Rich Mountain railroad station. The Wilhelmina Inn, situated on the very top of the Rich Mountain, has been renovated and is now in good condition to receive and entertain guests for the summer. The town of Mount Mena has been laid out on this mountain top and a considerable number of the owners of town property have decided to erect summer cottages convenient to the hotel.

The location of the resort is unique. Mountain tops are seldom used as summer resorts for lack of room. But along Rich Mountain range is a narrow plateau, from a few hundred to several thousand feet wide. It was on the most



On Sager Creek, Siloam Springs.

Guilliams, Photo.

desirable spot that could have been selected for a resort of this kind.

The records of the last few years show Mt. Mena to be the coolest summer resort in the country, all things considered. It is on the highest range between the Rockies and Alleghenies, south of Minnesota; 3,000 feet above the sea level; it is the most accessible resort for the south; its scenery is picturesque and beautiful; it is easily reached over the Kansas City Southern Railway, being only 8 hours from Joplin, Mo., 4 hours from Texarkana, Tex., 8 hours from Shreveport, La., $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours from Fort Smith and a night run from Kansas City. Its highest and lowest temperature between May and September is 68 to 85 degrees, with a total variation of 17 degrees. The altitude is 1,600 feet above Rich Mountain Station, 2,000 above Fort Smith, 1,300 above Eureka Springs, Ark.

In addition to its other healthful advantages Mt. Mena possesses an iron spring whose waters have undoubted medicinal value; they are not sufficiently impregnated with iron to have the disagreeable taste usually present in waters of its class, but there is enough of iron in the waters to make them of decided benefit as a tonic. It is well known that no waters possess the same curative properties as do those of springs containing this ingredient which is invaluable in building up wasted constitutions. The iron spring has long been known throughout western Arkansas for its healing powers. Besides iron springs there are several other springs of purest water, all near the summit of the mountain. A singular freak of nature has placed these springs high on the mountain top to

form so beautiful and healthful an adjunct to this charming resort.

The Wilhelmina Inn is a summer hotel of more than usual artistic beauty as well as modern comforts; its broad verandas command the most picturesque views; to the north the Black Fork mountain range and the valley below; to the east and west long ridges of mountain ranges, while southward stretches a broad valley for fifty miles.

The appointments of the Inn are perfect and the table excellent; no pains are spared to make this hotel one of the best in the country.

Among the plans developed for the improvement of Mount Mena is a line of cable cars to be run from Rich Mountain station to the top of Mount Mena. A good wagon road from the station to the Wilhelmina hotel has been in use for several years. This is rated the coolest spot between the Gulf and the Canadian border, as it never lacks a cool breeze at any time. Being so much higher than any other point in the state, it is the playground of the cooling breezes all year 'round. The scenery in view from the Wilhelmina Inn is magnificent, covering an area of some fifty miles in extent. Fishing is good in the adjacent mountain streams and in season there is an abundance of large and small game.

The hotel rates will range from \$2.00 to \$3.50 per day for transients, and from \$7.50 to \$10.00 per week, and about \$1 per day on the average per month.—Neat little cottages near the hotel, furnished and unfurnished can be rented from \$8.00 to \$15.00 per month.

Address Mount Mena Hotel Company, Rich Mountain, P. O., Ark., or Arkansas and Choctaw Development Co., W. W. Lowry, Prest., Poteau, I. T.



Barge "Iolanthe," Iolanthe Club of Beaumont and Port Arthur.

Monsieur Brulette's Divorce.

F. E. ROESLER.

Away up in North Dakota a hundred miles or more northwest of Bismarck, there used to be a small fort, and about a mile away a small village, now a county seat. Between the village and the fort, just a few feet beyond the line of the military reservation, was a small store containing an assortment of goods commonly purchased by soldiers and Indians, and a considerable part of the stock consisted of villainous whiskey. On the opposite side of the fort was encamped a sub-tribe of Sioux Indians.

The proprietor of the store was Pierre Brulette, a French Cannuck, of unsavory record, an oily reprobate who had drifted in from somewhere in the Canadian backwoods. While the men drank his whiskey and frequently cooled their heads in the guard house in consequence, they disliked him cordially and on more than one occasion wrecked his store, because, as they claimed, he had robbed them while drunk. He was a talkative chap and more than once related that he had had eight wives. "Marry a white woman? Only a fool do zat. I marry Blackfoot squaw, Crow, Cheyenne, Chippewa and hudder squaw. Marriage cost nothing and ever you get tired you kick her out and zat cost nothing either. You marry white woman, she take hall your money, and you go jail if you get tired. Indian squaw good enough for Pierre any day."

Among the Sioux women there are very few who can be called good looking according to American standards of personal beauty. Among the very few exceptions was one girl, the daughter of a drunken red-skinned cut-throat named Duckfoot. She was, compared with the rest of her tribe, exceptionally handsome. She was ambitious in her way, and by her good looks and tact managed to secure employment as a domestic in one of the officer's families. Under the guidance of a patient mistress, she soon became useful as a cook and housekeeper and

took kindly to civilized dress, cleanliness and tidiness. She had been with the family about a year, was about seventeen years old, straight as an arrow and of pleasing address. By a streak of bad luck, it happened that Pierre Brulette got a glimpse of her one Sunday morning.

During the next few weeks Pierre bragged that he would soon have wife number nine, and perhaps a few more after that. No one cared particularly, until it was noised about that he had made a dicker with Duckfoot. Ten horses and two gallons of whiskey was the price and it was paid in advance.

When Duckfoot called at the captain's quarters to get and deliver the goods and made his mission known, he was vigorously and unceremoniously kicked downstairs. Pierre Brulette, being an interested party, then donned his best suit of clothes, put on a plug hat, white gloves, and paid the captain a visit. His bluff was called immediately, and he was not only kicked downstairs, but out of the front yard as well, but the entertainment didn't stop there. A dozen privates began where the captain left off. They drove his plug hat down over his ears and then kicked him a good half mile until he was off the reservation. About ten days later the captain was cited before a civil court in the village and by legal process and a chuckle-headed jury, Duckfoot was put in possession of his daughter. In the village the captain was roundly abused from the pulpit as a slaveholder, whereas he had paid the girl ten dollars per month for her services. She was robbed of her money, some one hundred and fifty dollars, by her father, and as she refused to go to Brulette, she received a terrific beating, was pulled by the hair out of the wickiup and turned over to that gentlemen.

A sergeant and two privates, who were undetermined as to whether they should break Brulette's neck or let him alone, were waiting for him in

the brush along the road. Soon the two came along, Brulette holding the girl firmly by the wrist. He protested vociferously at being stopped on the road. The sergeant's six shooter convinced him that he had better shut up and let go the girl's wrist. The girl stated that she did not want to have anything to do with the beast, but if she had to marry him she wanted a legal marriage by proper authority. On the way to the store the sergeant told her that she was under age and that her father could prevent her from obtaining employment as he had done through the court; that she could not go home she knew herself, and that therefore the best thing he could do was to marry and he would see to it that she got a proper certificate. One of the privates was started off after a justice of the peace, who soon arrived. "Naw, naw, I no want marry," but the omnious clicking of three six shooters convinced him that he was very anxious to, and within a few minutes a lawful marriage took place. The certificate on suggestion of the sergeant was put in the care of the captain, her former employer.

Quarrels between the two were frequent and the woman received several brutal beatings. A soldier passing by caught him at it once and thrashed Brulette so thoroughly that the surgeon required more than a week to patch him up. A gentle hint from another soldier that he would have a hole put through him if he didn't quit beating his wife helped to maintain peace in the family.

A young Brulette put in his appearance after a while, and when it was about six months old, Brulette, Sr., concluded that the time had arrived for a new divorce, and so one cool Sunday morning he kicked his wife out of doors and threw the young Brulette after her. Divorces have always been easy to get in Dakota, though white folks have to resort to the courts and lawyers to make them stick. Among the Indians this was deemed unnecessary. In all of Brulette's experience this mode of procedure, to-wit, the kicking the wife out of the house, had worked to perfection, but in case No. 9, it did not work at all. Mrs. Brulette objected.

On the parade ground of the fort was a stack of army wagons covering an area of about half an acre. The wagons had been taken apart, painted, covered with boards and the pile was about six feet high. The sergeant and a private were leaning against the corner of the stack when they saw Brulette tearing along one side of it with Mrs. Brulette a close second. In one hand she held a long carving knife, and was evidently getting out of Brulette all the speed there was in him. Six times they bolted past the two men and each time Brulette panted: "For God's sake, head her off." Other soldiers had approached in the meantime and were encouraging Brulette with "Go it, you scalawag!" "Lauf, du Lump!" "Andale! Andale! poco pronto vamos." And a private said to the sergeant. "Bet you the drinks he won't make the seventh round." The sergeant smiled, but at the eighth round he suddenly put his foot forward and tripped the infuriated woman, who fell flat on the ground, bounded up like a rubber ball and rushed for the sergeant. She looked into the barrel of a cocked six shooter and stopped.

Twenty feet away was Brulette, fallen in a heap from exhaustion. The sergeant stepped over to him to protect him from his wife, and told him in choice Arizona English to go to his store and take care of his wife and baby. About an hour afterward it was reported at the garrison that he had received an awful thrashing from his wife, in fact that she had worn him out with a rawhide. The succeeding weeks showed plainly enough that she was running the ranch. About a month after Brulette's rawhiding, she was arrested on a charge of stealing two thousand dollars from Brulette; upon production of the marriage certificate the case was thrown out of court. That night Brulette received another unmerciful thrashing from his wife and the next morning he left for Bismarck, ostensibly to buy some goods. He never came back. The wife sold out the remaining stock and then quietly disappeared. She called on the captain for her marriage certificate, thanked him and his wife for past favors and bid them good-bye. She did not return to her own people.

Some five years later, after I had received my discharge from Uncle Sam's army, I stopped at a neat, clean restaurant in Omaha and ate a first class meal. As I stepped up to the cashier's desk to pay, there was behind it a tidily dressed Indian woman, in whom I recognized Mrs. Brulette. She told me that she owned the building she was doing business in, that she

had \$4,000 in bank, and that she had secured a legal divorce from Brulette by default. Her boy was making good progress in school and she hoped to be able to start him in business when the time came. She had heard nothing from Duckfoot or her relatives and did not care to. After inquiries in regard to mutual friends, I went my way to St. Louis.

Poteau, I. T.

The town of Poteau is in the Choctaw Nation, on the Poteau river and at the junction of the Kansas City Southern and the St. Louis & San Francisco railways. It is south of Kansas City 326 miles and has 2,500 inhabitants. It was laid out as a town under the provisions of the Curtis bill, which became effective in 1898. Its growth for a few months was slow, but after that the population increased rapidly. It has now two banks, two weekly newspapers, five general merchandise stores, two drug stores, three blacksmiths, two cotton gins, one planing mill, two lumber yards, two livery stables, four hotels, one wholesale and retail hardware store, one brick plant, with 20,000 bricks daily capacity; one handle factory and many minor industries.

The coal mining industry is the most important at Poteau and the town itself stands on a bed of very fine bituminous coal. Three extensive mines are operated in the immediate vicinity, of which two are within the city limits. The average daily output of coal is 100 cars, and several hundred miners are employed in and about the mines. The clay found in connection with the coal is exceptionally good for the manufacture of vitrified brick. Immense beds of shale are also in evidence and some of them are used for the manufacture of paving brick, sewer pipe and tiling. The adjacent country abounds in various kinds of valuable hardwoods, including oak, hickory, ash, gum, elm, sycamore, etc., affording good opportunities for wood-working plants. The axe handle factory of Po-

teau sends its finished product to all parts of the United States and its goods are favorably known wherever they have been introduced. A wagon factory, foundry and machine shop, furniture factory, canning factory, sewer pipe factory, ice and cold storage plant, cotton factory, cotton seed oil mill, cotton compress and a wholesale grocery and feed business could find good openings here.

Poteau is the seat of the United States court for the Poteau Division of the Central Division of the Indian Territory and has jurisdiction over about one-fourth of the Choctaw Nation. Court meets twice a year, in November and March. When county seats are established in the Indian Territory Poteau will be the county seat of the northeast county of the Choctaw Nation.

Not only was it the first incorporated town in the Choctaw Nation, but it also has the distinction of having established the first public high school system in the Choctaw Nation. Today five teachers are employed regularly. The first public school building in the Choctaw Nation was also built in Poteau, at a cost of \$5,000.

But the coal is by no means the only source of revenue to be derived by the citizens of Poteau, and every year sees a great advancement in the farming and fruit-growing industries of that section of the Territory. Citizens of Poteau claim the best peach country in the world and their claim is not without merit, as hundreds of bushels of the elegant, juicy Elberta peaches, which have a reputation not only in

the United States but in foreign countries as well, have been marketed in Liverpool and other European cities, always bringing the top of the market price.

It was something over fifteen years ago that the raising of peaches for the market was first begun near Poteau. To-day there are fully 500 acres of peach-bearing trees located within a short distance of Poteau. This fruit is sent to all parts of the world and has a world-wide reputation for its flavor and the solidity of its meat.

Finding that the soil surrounding Poteau was adapted to the fruit-raising industry, a large number of other owners of farms started in the fruit-raising business, with the result that to-day thousands of acres of valuable lands are under cultivation, and various kinds of fruit are being successfully raised. The Elberta peach is, of course, the most prolific and the best paying investments in that section of the Territory, but apples, strawberries, raspberries and other small fruit flourish exceedingly well in the Poteau valley.

In fifteen years there has been but one failure of the fruit crop in the Poteau valley, and that was nearly twelve years ago, when a most severe winter froze everything and the buds were entirely destroyed.

The uplands around Poteau are well adapted to truck farming and fine crops of tomatoes, cantaloupes and other vegetables of the vine variety are raised at a profit to the producer. These crops of vegetables come in after the Texas crop and about three weeks before the Missouri product. Two good crops of Irish potatoes are raised annually, and the tubers raised in this portion of the country are reputed to be of a much finer flavor and more mealy than those from other sections of the United States.

The location of Poteau at the juncture of two through trunk lines of railroad gives it unexcelled advantages in marketing its produce, and it is a common thing to see whole trainloads of fruit, coal and vegetables go out two and three times daily during the summer season.

Forage Growing in the Lumber Region of Arkansas and Louisiana.

While the Kansas City Southern Railway is an industrial road, if there is one in the country, the industrial enterprises are not the sole sources of income for the residents along its line. The agricultural and horticultural undertakings on the line are great in magnitude, diverse in variety and profitable to a remarkable degree, owing to the fact that a large part of the population is engaged in employments other than those of producing crops of various kinds.

In the coal mining region of which Pittsburg, Kan., is the financial center, there is a coal mining population of about 20,000 people, to which should be added some 10,000 engaged in the various factories in the city of Pittsburg and 10,000 more composed of

merchants, their employes and railway men. In the vicinity of Joplin, a city of 30,000 inhabitants, are twenty thousand, engaged in lead and zinc mining. Near Fort Smith, with its population of 25,000 engaged in handling merchandise and in manufacturing, is another coal mining population of 15,000 to 20,000. South of Joplin, Mo., there is hardly a town or a village which has not a manufacturing enterprise of some kind, either in mining, quarrying, manufacturing of lumber, exploitation of oil, etc., etc. The total number of sawmills on the line of the Kansas City Southern Railway is one hundred and thirty-six and their daily capacity, if all the mills were working full tilt at the same time, would be 7,926,000 feet of lumber, enough in one single day to

lay a plank walk one foot wide, one inch thick and fifteen hundred miles long. One hundred of these mills confine themselves entirely to manufacturing yellow pine lumber, aggregating in capacity 7,078,000 feet, sixteen mills handle oak and hardwoods, 305,000 feet, seventeen handle yellow pine, oak and hardwoods, 473,000 feet, and three handle shingles, boxes, crates, wagon material and posts, daily capacity 70,000 feet. The gross capacity of the thirty-six mills is 848,000 feet per day. It rarely happens, however, that all the mills are in full operation at the same time. The actual daily output is about 175 car loads per day or 52,500 car loads per year. The number of people employed in and about the mills is approximately 24,000 and if we count in the families of the mill operators, 100,000 people will not be far from the mark.

A mill population of this magnitude, combined with that engaged in coal mining, lead and zinc mining, quarrying and other pursuits, should afford a splendid home market for all sorts of farm products. In addition to this great human consumption is that of the thousands of draft animals used at the mills and the mines. Ten mills in Arkansas and Louisiana, varying in daily capacity from 25,000 to 150,000 feet of lumber, report that they use in forage for their live stock annually 316 car loads of corn and corn chop, 126 car loads of oats, 394 car loads of hay, 75 car loads of alfalfa and 161 car loads of bran, cotton seed, meal and other forage. The average consumption of each of these mills would be $31\frac{1}{2}$ car loads of corn, $12\frac{1}{2}$ car loads of oats, $39\frac{1}{2}$ car loads of hay, $7\frac{1}{2}$ cars of alfalfa and 16 car loads of bran, meal, etc. On this basis the total consumption of forage by the saw mills industry would amount to about 4,000 car loads of corn and chops, 1,800 car loads of oats, 5,370 car loads of hay, 1,020 car loads of alfalfa and 2,200 car loads of bran, cotton seed products and other feed, a total of 14,390 car loads.

The mills in Arkansas are situated where more or less forage, but never enough, is grown. The local mills consume much more than the farmers will produce and a ready sale could be

found for five times more than is the production.

Louisiana is an ideal country for the production of forage crops, yet with an enormous consumption always prevailing very little is produced.

The same story can be told at fifty other mills. All of them report that there is a good market for all the forage that could be grown.

Notwithstanding this apparent scarcity of food stuffs for animals in South, ern Arkansas and Western Louisiana there is no locality in the United States where they could be produced in greater variety or abundance. On the rich bottom lands from forty to seventy bushels of field corn are considered an ordinary yield, and from twenty-five to forty bushels are expected on the uplands. An acre of corn will yield from a ton to a ton and a half of shredded stover. This, with a little cotton seed meal added will carry stock cattle through the winter at a very small cost. The cost of shredding corn stover is about twenty cents per ton.

All the sorghums, both saccharine and non-saccharine, flourish from April 1st until killed by frost. The sorghums, having stems rich in sugar or glucose are designated as saccharine sorghums and are quite generally cultivated for making sorghum syrup. In Louisiana the sorghums are principally useful as producers of green forage for soiling. They are usually sown in drills, three to three and a half feet apart and are cultivated in the same way as corn. They are cut as soon as they begin to bloom. A second, third and sometimes a fourth crop comes up from the suckers. The early amber and early orange are the preferred varieties for soiling. White and yellow milo maize, Jerusalem corn, Kaffir corn are more or less extensively grown and will yield from ten to fifteen tons of fodder and considerable grain.

Oats are used in Louisiana for furnishing winter pasturage, for hay and for soiling and yet it is a crop that is not fully appreciated. If sown in October, good grazing can generally be had by December and pasturing may be continued until March and a good crop of grain harvested in May. Spring oats are uncertain and never yield as

well as the fall sowing. The yield of sheaf oats has been as much as three and one-half tons per acre. It is often grown in rotation with cotton, corn and cowpeas, occupying the same land every third year. Red rust proof oats, hairy vetch, red clover, are often sown together for hay and are cured together. Sometimes two cuttings are made before letting the oats go to seed. In this way two crops of hay and one of matured grain are obtained. Barley, wheat and rye are often grown in the same manner with profit.

Bermuda grass forms the favorite pasturage in all of the southern states. It is perennial, being killed to the ground at the approach of winter. In the growing season it produces vigorous, creeping stems, enabling it to spread rapidly. In rich soil the stems will grow in length from twelve to fifteen feet, having joints at short intervals which take root and are capable of forming new plants when severed. The flowering stems are upright from four to fifteen inches high. The plant is vigorous enough to crowd out all other plants on the same land. It is essentially a sun plant and grows best in open areas. It grows on all soils, but does best on rich land. As a pasture grass it is unexcelled and will maintain a herd of cattle without any other food. It is usually cut for hay in June and September. The yield varies with the quality of the soil, and a rich, moist soil will give several tons per acre of a very superior hay.

The cowpea, of which there are some fifty or sixty varieties is much cultivated in Arkansas, Texas and Louisiana, as a forage plant and on account of its value as a soil fertilizer. Among its merits are the facts, that it gathers nitrogen from the air, that it shades the soil in summer, that it has a large root development and obtains moisture from a considerable depth, that it is adapted to all kinds of soils, that it will thrive in the heat of southern summers, that it will smother all weeds and clear the land, that it is the best preparatory crop known as every other crop grows well after it, and that it furnishes most excellent food in large quantities for man and beast. The

yield of green forage varies with the soil and variety but yields of over 20 tons per acre are recorded. The moisture in green pea vines is about 85 per cent of the weight, leaving 15 per cent of dry matter, equivalent to 2 to 3 tons of dry hay per acre. Most of the cow peas in Louisiana are sown in the corn crop, immediately preceding the last cultivation. The pea vines completely over run the corn stalks. The cow pea vines properly harvested and cured make a most excellent hay. One hundred pounds of cow pea hay is equal in nutritive elements to over 150 pounds of timothy hay when corn is fed with them as a concentrate.

There are available for first-class forage a large number of plants, which yield in abundance an excellent hay. The Spanish peanut yields two crops of good hay per year. The Japan clover, a volunteer crop in many of the old fields, yields when grown as a crop from one and one-half to two tons of excellent hay. It can be pastured until June and will yield a good hay crop in October. Red clover can be grown in all parts of Louisiana and Arkansas. It will afford two good crops of hay, one in May and the other in July. Red clover and oats are frequently sown together. About two-thirds the usual amount of seed oats and about eight pounds of clover are sown to the acre. With the red clover alone the May crop will afford one to three tons of hay, the July crop being about half as much. Crimson clover is sown in October and November, about 15 to 20 pounds being sown to the acre. It matures earlier than the red clover and affords an abundant hay crop. White clover does well as a pasture plant, but is not used for hay. The Soy bean, and Velvet bean are cultivated for hay, the Velvet bean being the preferred plant. The velvet bean grows very luxuriantly producing vines of very great length. They are planted in rows three to five feet apart and about one bushel of seed is used to the acre. The hay from the Velvet bean is superior to cow pea hay or peanut hay. Among the hay grasses commonly used are the crab grass, Italian rye grass,

Teosinte, Red Top, Rescue grass and several others.

Alfalfa is the most esteemed of all forage plants grown in Arkansas, Texas and Louisiana. It is extensively grown in the southern part of Sevier county, Arkansas, and in the adjoining Polk and Little River counties. Most of the tracts under cultivation are small and the product is used for home consumption, a few producing enough to export. In Louisiana near Shreveport, some 5,000 acres are devoted to this crop. Most of it is cultivated on the Red River bottom lands, but the uplands also seem to yield good crops. It is grown in a commercial way and wherever it has been properly handled it has been very profitable. Its value as a feed for horses, mules, cows and hogs is unequalled by any other food. In addition it is a fertilizer crop, improving the land each year it grows upon it. To its ability to stand tramping there is hardly any limit. In ordinary years it can be pastured from September or October to May and then cut three or four crops of hay, being sometimes eighteen inches high in February.

The land should be broken very deeply and harrowed until in fine condition. Spring planting is considered more certain in results than fall planting. Sow broadcast about 35 pounds of seed per acre on ground previously made firm by rains or by roller. Harrow thoroughly with straight tooth harrow, the teeth running about one inch deep. If more than fifty acres are in the tract it will pay to use a "Cyclone seeder." Particular care should be taken to obtain clean seed; other seeds mixed with alfalfa should be sifted out and destroyed. The time to cut is when the plant begins to bloom. Mowing machines with long blades, seven feet, are quite generally used, though shorter blades are preferred by others. On the first and second crop tedders generally follow the mowers. As soon as the leaves are well wilted on the most exposed plants the ordinary dump rake, about ten feet

wide, is used. After the hay is raked into the windrows it is gathered by a sweep rake to the shed or rick, or baler, as the case may require. The first crop is usually stacked under a shed or stacked and covered with a tarpaulin to complete the curing. This first crop is more difficult to cure, not only because it is more succulent, but at this season the days are short, the soil under the hay moist and the air neither dry or warm. Little hay is lost if the first crop is carefully handled.

The yield runs from four to six tons per acre. The cost of cutting, curing, baling and marketing is figured at \$1.25 to \$2.50 per ton, and the price for the hay varies from \$10 to \$15 per ton. Accurate and complete information concerning the forage crops, grasses, alfalfa, clover, etc., as cultivated in Louisiana can be obtained by addressing Mr. J. G. Lee, Commissioner of the State Board of Agriculture, Baton Rouge, La.

Hay of any good sort is worth in Arkansas and Louisiana, along the K. C. S. Ry., from \$8.00 to \$10.00 per ton; corn from 50 cents to 75 cents per bushel; alfalfa from \$10.00 to \$17.00 per ton, and oats from 35 cents to 45 cents per bushel. The productive capacity of the acre is, in corn, from 25 to 75 bushels, say an average of 40 bushels; of ordinary hay, from 1½ to 3 tons; of oats, 40 bushels, and of alfalfa, from 4 to 6 tons—making a value per acre of corn, say \$20.00; hay, \$15.00 to \$20.00; oats, \$15.00 to \$16.00; alfalfa, \$30.00 to \$60.00, each year, and it should be remembered that it is feasible and practicable to grow two crops on most of this land. Corn can be followed by cowpeas, velvet beans. Oats, rye, wheat, barley, either by themselves or mixed with red clover, crimson clover, etc., can be followed by corn or cotton, and that a hay crop as well as a grain crop can be secured.

All this can be done on land which will not exceed in cost from \$10.00 to \$20.00 per acre, with a tax levy rarely exceeding fifty cents on the \$100.00 valuation.

Little River County, Arkansas, and Ashdown.

The greater part of this county lies in the Little River Valley, and very much of it is unusually fine bottom land. All of the county was originally covered with timber, and there is still existing there an abundance of valuable hardwoods, though most of the merchantable pine timber has been cut out. It is a good corn and cotton country, well suited for all varieties of forage crops and well adapted in many places to the successful cultivation of peaches and early small fruits. Live stock of all descriptions do well and can be raised with profit. The general altitude of the county is about 500 feet above sea level, the general surface being rolling rather than flat. The area is 556 square miles, and the population about 15,000. The county tax valuations for 1904 amounted to \$2,583,964, of which \$1,494,742 were assessed against real estate, \$825,100 against personal property. The live stock in the county was reported as follows: 5,200 horses and mules, value, \$18,648; some 28,000 odd head of cattle; 11,788 hogs, value, \$12,829, and 1,300 head of sheep. The school population numbers 5,458, and thirty schools were maintained in 1904. The railway mileage of the county is 83 miles, telegraph 83 miles and telephone 115 miles.

Cotton is one of the leading staple products. The crop varies in yield from 2-5 to 4-5 of a bale of 500 pounds on the uplands to $\frac{3}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ bales on the bottom lands. Alfalfa grows luxuriantly and from three to four cuttings of $1\frac{1}{2}$ tons per acre are usually made each season. Potatoes are usually planted from the 1st to the 15th of February, and are marketed from the 1st to the 15th of May. A second crop can be harvested in November and December. Corn, wheat, oats, barley, broom corn, kaffir corn and the other varieties of sorghums, timothy and other domestic grasses, can be grown in abundance. Peaches do very well on the uplands.

Strawberries and commercial truck of various kinds come in extra early

and bring good prices in the Northern markets. The conditions are such that a large fruit and truck industry will eventually develop in this county.

Little River county lacks the appearance common to an old settled country. Though settled for half a century, its population was too thin to greatly alter the face of the country until the railroads came in. These brought the sawmills, which soon cleared out much of the timber. The isolated farms have changed into well settled neighborhoods in the last ten years and in a few years more the roads will be lined with a continuous row of well-tilled farms, broken at intervals by thrifty, growing towns.

A Little River farmer can raise from 200 to 300 bushels of sweet potatoes, or from 150 to 300 bushels of Irish potatoes, per acre. He can get them into market early enough to get from 60 cents to one dollar per bushel for them. He can plant one acre of artichokes and fatten fifty hogs on it. The hogs will do their own digging. He should raise his live stock one hundred per cent cheaper than he could farther north. He can buy his farm so cheap that he need not plaster a mortgage on it. He can raise from thirty to fifty bushels of corn to the acre and get, one year with another, from 50 to 70 cents per bushel for it. He can raise four tons of clover hay, or five tons of German millet in a season, and his hay will be worth from \$7 to \$12 per ton. He can get from four to six tons of alfalfa per acre, worth from \$8 to \$15 per ton. Three-fourths to a bale and a half of cotton can be raised, worth at 8 cents per pound from \$30 to \$60 per acre. An acre in bearing peach trees should net him from \$100 to \$200, and he should get from \$60 to \$150 from an acre of potatoes, cantaloupes, melons, onions, cabbages, tomatoes and almost any other kind of commercial truck.

The railway stations in Little River county on the Kansas City Southern Railway are Allene, population 350;

Ashdown, population 1,000; White Cliffs, population 265; Wilton, population 400; Winthrop, population 500, and Ogden, population 350.

Ashdown is the county seat and is distant from Kansas City 468 miles. It has made a rapid growth within the past three years and over \$300,000 have been expended for improvements within that time. About 500 people have been added to the population since 1903 and over fifty modern dwelling houses have been erected in the same time. A summary of the local improvements show among the new acquisitions a cotton seed oil mill, cost \$100,000; a cotton gin and sawmill, cost \$5,000; one bank, capital \$50,000; bottling works, cost \$2,500; new brick store building and contents, \$50,000; four new brick store buildings; new county court house, cost \$40,000; railway improvements, cost \$20,000; a graded school building, \$5,000; a residence and store building, \$3,000; residence, \$5,000; nine residences, cost-

ing \$2,000 each; five, costing \$1,500 each; twelve, costing \$1,000 each; seven, costing from \$500 to \$1,200; improvements on churches, \$2,500; new hotels and improvements, \$5,500. Several new brick buildings are under contract.

The town at present transacts its business through a lumber mill, three cotton gins, a cotton seed oil mill, several hotels, a bank, telephone service, two brick yards, a handle factory, six good general stores, livery and feed stables, bottling works, elevator, a newspaper and a number of minor institutions. The cotton shipments of Ashdown amount to about 150 car loads and are constantly increasing. There are good openings for various lines of business in the town, and a laundry, bakery, hardware store, an ice plant and veneering factory are among the local needs. The abundance of good hardwoods in the vicinity would afford good openings for wood-working establishments of any kind.

The Fruit and Truck Crops of 1905.

The spring of 1905 has been unusually wet and cold, having a tendency to bring in the vegetable crops several weeks later than ordinary. In Texas several of the early truck crops were so badly frost-bitten as to require replanting.

The strawberry growers in South Texas had nearly all their first blossoms killed by frost, but the plants quickly recovered and favorable weather brought on the fruit rapidly. Heavy rains, however, delayed the ripening. On the whole, the crop was good and profitable. Along the Kansas City Southern Railway some 2,500 acres had been devoted to this crop. The frosts did not affect the berries in this section and a very large crop was anticipated. Heavy rains about shipping time reduced the shipments somewhat, but on the whole the crop was profitable. The berries shipped from Grannis, Cove, De Queen, Mena and points south of the Arkansas river brought

exceptionally good prices. Neosho, Mo., had about one thousand acres in strawberries and shipped about 130 carloads. Benton and Washington counties, Arkansas, shipped 455 cars of berries between them. Gentry, Ark., shipped 34½ cars of strawberries and 10 cars of raspberries; Rogers 20 cars of strawberries; Decatur, 27½ cars; Avoca, 16 cars; Siloam Springs, 16 cars; Lowell, 11 cars; Gravette, 10 cars; Bentonville, 5 cars; Sulphur Springs, 2 cars. All these came from Benton county. The Washington county shipments were as follows: Springdale, 98 cars; Johnson, 70 cars; Farmington, 40 cars; Lilburn, 37 cars; Fayetteville, 22 cars; Prairie Grove, 14 cars; Greenland, 8 cars; West Fork, 2 cars; Lincoln, 1 car, and Harris, 1 car. This makes a total of 455 cars, averaging 510 crates each, and bringing an average price of \$1.35 per crate. Gentry has 140 acres in raspberries. After paying for picking and the freight

charges, the growers in Washington county received \$143,108 net for their berries. Monette, Mo., shipped 90 carloads of strawberries, for which the growers retained, net, \$40,000, after paying the pickers \$16,500 and freight and express charges of \$18,000. The gross value of the Neosho, Mo., berry crop was approximately \$95,000.

The Irish potato crop planted in Texas for the spring season of 1905 was about 100 per cent more than last year. The crop was seriously damaged (25 to 35 per cent) by late frosts and excessive rains.

The San Antonio and Arkansas Pass Ry. reports 8,165 acres in this crop and the St. L., B. & M. Ry 200 acres. From stations on the Kansas City Southern Railway there were reported about 2,100 acres as having been planted in this crop and 390 cars had been shipped by June 14th.

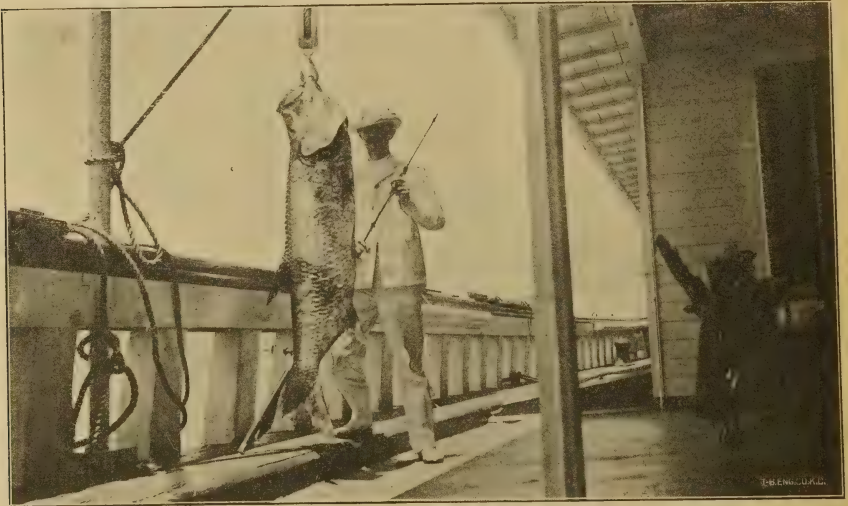
The planting of the watermelon crop was much delayed on account of weather conditions and replanting was necessary in some places. Several thousand acres were devoted to this crop in Texas. About 150 acres were planted to this crop along the K. C. S. Ry.

The peach crop was at first thought to be badly damaged in Texas, but a good average crop is assured. Along the Kansas City Southern Railway the

acreage in this fruit is about 15,000 acres or more. North of the Arkansas river the buds on all the trees were killed during a late frost. A fine crop was, however, secured at Mena, Grannis, Cove, De Queen Horatio and all stations south as far as Leesville and Hornbeck, La. This crop will prove unusually profitable this year. About 7,000 acres are in cultivation in peaches at Horatio and De Queen, Ark., and large orchards are being planted at Grannis, Ark.

About 100 acres are planted in cantaloupes this year on the line of the Kansas City Southern Railway and about 200 acres on several lines in Texas. The outlook for a crop is good and promising. A large crop of tomatoes is now maturing both in Texas and Arkansas. The sweet potato crop on the Kansas City Southern covers 500 acres, and about 200 acres are devoted to cucumbers, onions, cabbage, radishes, spinach, beans, etc.

The apple crop for 1905 was damaged to some extent by late frosts, but the crop will nevertheless be a great one. Benton and Washington counties, Ark., will, as usual, furnish the bulk of the crop. The bumper crop of this region was in 1901, when Benton county, Ark., alone sold its crop for \$1,250,000.



Tarpon on board the "Iolanthe"

Port Arthur, Texas.

Port Arthur is located in the extreme southeast corner of the state of Texas. It is built on the west shore of Lake Sabine, a shallow body of water fully thirty miles long and ten miles wide. It is on level ground and well platted. Three miles south of Port Arthur is Taylor's Bayou, a navigable stream, which empties into the lake. North of Port Arthur two large rivers, the Neches and the Sabine, both navigable, also enter the lake, the waters of which empty into the Gulf of Mexico through Sabine Pass, a channel one-half mile wide and four miles long. The Port Arthur ship canal, seven miles in length, is cut inside of the west shore line, from the point where the lake empties into Sabine Pass to the mouth of Taylor's Bayou, where extensive docks, elevators and warehouses are located.

The distance of Port Arthur from Kansas City is 786 miles and the little city is the seaboard terminus of the Kansas City Southern Railway, the shortest line of transit between the great grain and stock producing country north, east and west of Kansas City to navigable water. The population is about 5,000. The principal resources from which the city draws its business are its rapidly increasing ocean commerce, which amounts to over 400 clearances per year and is valued at fifteen million dollars; four great oil refineries, a rice growing and milling industry covering an acreage of from 25,000 to 30,000 acres, the furnishing of supplies to a vast lumber industry in the interior and more or less general farming and stock raising in the adjacent country. The permanent monthly pay roll is about \$120,000 and is growing steadily. About 800 men are regularly employed in and about the refineries and wharves. The various pipe lines from the oil fields in Southeastern Texas and Louisiana converge at Port Arthur, and vast quantities of oil, lumber, cotton and grain are shipped from this port.

The increase in population during 1904 has been about 1,000, and a proportionate increase has taken place since then. The maritime business of Port Arthur has made a wonderful progress within the last three years. Some idea of the volume of business done and the magnitude of the increase may be obtained from the following statement of exports via Port Arthur: Year, 1900—21 vessels; tonnage, 36,734; value of cargoes, \$2,835,283.00. 1901—45 vessels; tonnage, 51,278; value of cargoes, \$2,598,478.20. 1902—276 vessels; tonnage, 262,974; value of cargoes, \$4,074,892.00. 1903—417 vessels; tonnage, 564,032; value of cargoes, \$11,708,414.75. 1904—387 vessels; tonnage, 647,555; value of cargoes, \$15,317,736.86. The increase in export tonnage and valuations in 1904 over the year 1902 has been nearly three times in tonnage and four times in valuations. The facilities for handling this rapidly increasing business are in every way excellent. The ship canal and harbor at Port Arthur have twenty-five feet of water at mean low tide. It is the deepest inland canal or artificial waterway in the United States. The freight trackage of the Kansas City Southern Railway runs into the docks, wharves, warehouses, lumber sheds and grain elevators at the head of the canal and the yards and tracks are sufficient in capacity to handle one thousand freight cars. These facilities are enlarged from time to time with the increase of traffic, and at the outset ample room was provided for the indefinite expansion of shipping facilities; that is to say the traffic of a dozen lines of railway could be handled at Port Arthur as easily as is now handled the present maritime business.

The Port Arthur, Texas, Trans-Atlantic line of steamers have regular sailings to Europe and British ports. The Shell Transport Company's steamers load regularly at Port Arthur with cargoes for foreign coun-

tries. The Standard Oil Company, the J. M. Guffey Petroleum Company, and the Texas Company maintain regular lines of oil steamers with cargoes from Port Arthur. The Mexican-American S. S. Company operates a regular line of freight and passenger steamers to Mexican ports, making weekly sailings from Port Arthur. In addition to the regular line service a large number of tramp steamers and chartered vessels are kept in service by the lumber exporters, who ship full lumber cargoes and who in the aggregate do an enormous business.

The imports at Port Arthur in 1901 amounted to 36,734 tons; in 1904 they had increased to 647,555 tons.

The harbor of Port Arthur being entirely land-locked and fully seven miles away from the open Gulf, is the safest harbor on that body of water. The rivers emptying into Lake Sabine are deep enough to float the largest vessels. The lake itself, however, is shallow. Congress has recently appropriated more than one-half million dollars for the purpose of excavating a canal nine feet deep, from Port Arthur harbor to the mouths of the Neches and Sabine rivers. This will make available several hundred miles of navigation in the interior. This canal will pass within a few hundred feet of the townsite of Port Arthur and is to be begun the present summer, as the surveys have already been completed. The new canal will add three miles of navigable water frontage and will tend to greatly increase the local traffic. It is very probable that after the nine-foot canal is made that it will be later on deepened to twenty-five feet, as there is deep water at both ends. With three miles of deep water frontage added, from eight to ten miles of slips, docks and wharves could be built and made available for ocean traffic, and this in the city itself.

During 1903-4 there were among the improvements in Port Arthur, one foundry, one ice factory, an electric plant, an oil refinery, a street car line in construction, ten business buildings, fifty dwellings and a water works system. The street improvements for the year cost \$90,000, a new jail \$7,000 and a fire apparatus \$5,000. One of the

largest oil refineries in the world is situated at Port Arthur. This is the Gulf Refinery, which operates a number of pipe lines from the oil fields, and has fifty-five great steel tanks, with a capacity of 3,025,000 barrels of crude petroleum. In 1902 the daily capacity of the refinery was 60,000 barrels of refined oil. It employs 500 men and has a monthly pay roll of over \$40,000. The company maintains six oil steamers, which make regular trips between Port Arthur and the Atlantic seaboard. The company makes three grades of illuminating oils, five grades of naphtha or gasoline and a variety of other oils useful for various purposes. The Texas Company has another great refinery at Port Arthur. This plant handles about 125,000 barrels of crude oil per month. Their steel tankage holds about 550,000 barrels. Connected with the oil refinery is an asphalt refinery capable of turning out 1,500 barrels. The products of this company consist of all grades of gasoline, naphtha, illuminating oils, lubricating oils and asphalt of various grades. In addition to the two plants mentioned there are the Colonia Oil Company and the General Refining Company's refineries, manufacturers of special brands of oils from the Texas crude oils.

The lands devoted to rice culture and tributary to Port Arthur comprise from 25,000 to 30,000 acres. Most of the product is handled by the Port Arthur Rice Mill, which cleans and makes ready for the market several hundred thousand sacks of rice per year. This mill is modern and up-to-date in every respect and in operation the greater part of the year. It owns a large steel barge, which is used in transporting much of its product to New Orleans, New York and other cities, besides shipping trainloads of rice occasionally to the large cities of the interior. The mill is so situated that it has the greatest possible facilities for handling the rice crop.

The school facilities of Port Arthur are of the highest order and consist of a fine public school and a Manual Training and High School. The cost of the public school building was \$15,000; that of the Manual Training and

High School building and equipment \$80,000. The school population numbers 550. The various church congregations own eight substantial buildings, which cost in the aggregate \$34,000. The construction of an adequate sewer system has been begun.

Aside from its industrial and commercial attractions, Port Arthur is an ideal resort for the health or pleasure seeker, both in winter and in summer. During the grim cold of a northern winter, when the farmer is tunneling his way through the snowdrifts, and is using up his profits in extra feeding for his stock and paying bills for fuel, the weather on the coast is balmy and like an early May day and the spring lambs are gamboling on the green.

Yet the summer climate on the coast likewise has its attractions—warmer to be sure than in the winter months and more warm days in the year—but the killing heat of the northern cities is not there and the nights are invariably cool. All day long the breeze moves from the land to the gulf and toward evening the cool breeze blows inland and a blanket is generally necessary to comfort, even in July and August. For the entertainment of the residents, as well as the numerous visitors, ample accommodations have been provided. Lake Sabine is one of the finest sheets of water along the entire Gulf Coast, almost land locked, of moderate depth, well protected and safe for pleasure boating, racing, yachting and aquatic sports of all description. Water carnivals, regattas are held occasionally during the summer months, and races by launches, sailing and row boats, tub races, etc., are indulged in. Boats from Port Arthur and the adjacent cities participate. Port Arthur has a great pleasure pier extending far out into the lake, affording a splendid landing place for the numerous lake craft, excursion and pleasure boat, navigating the lake, the Neches, the Sabine River and the several bayous entering the lake.

The recent improvements on the pier, requiring an outlay of about \$15,000, comprise commodious bath houses, a large dancing pavilion, an extensive

two-story building containing a first-class cafe, a soda water fountain, an ice cream parlor, a band stand and seating capacity for 600 to 1,000 people. Numerous fishing places have been provided and there are available for public hire at the pier some twenty or more craft, such as gasoline launches, sailing boats, yachts, numerous rowboats and visiting steam excursion boats.

The scenery of Sabine lake and the various waterways emptying into it, is attractive in many ways, and the facilities afforded for pleasure at Port Arthur are superior to those of any point on the coast, excepting New Orleans, for every form of entertainment common to seashore resorts can be found at Port Arthur.

The most recent improvement and enlargement will be the construction of a natatorium 100 feet wide and 300 feet in length, with between two and three hundred dressing rooms and the depth of water to suit the wishes of the bathers. The cost will be from \$10,000 to \$15,000.

The lake, rivers and pass are full of salt and fresh water fish in the greatest variety. The less energetic angler can have his sport with the sea trout, which put up a fine fight and are found close in shore, and a large gar will occasionally give him all the fun he wants. Spanish mackerel, mullet, sting rays, sea cats, trout, flounders and other edible and game fish abound in the lake, and a few miles out in the Gulf there is a plentitude of red fish, pompano, red snappers, sharks, Jew fishes, tarpons and other fishes.

Game is abundant. From November until March vast numbers of ducks, geese and other water fowl make themselves at home in the lakes and bayous. Those who wish to vary the sport by going after larger game can ascend the Neches or Sabine river by boat from Port Arthur and hunt deer, turkeys, bears, catamounts, wild cats, opossums, etc., in the dense pine forests, cane brakes and hard wood areas along these streams.

How to Preserve Fruit.

Miss Marie Parloa of Boston has written, at the suggestion of Secretary Wilson of the Agricultural Department, a treatise on canning and preserving fruit. Household methods of preparation are recited and the government has given the world the benefit of Miss Parloa's information through a pamphlet which can be secured by applying for "Farmers' Bulletin No. 203." Miss Parloa tells how to can fruits for the market, as well as for home consumption.

Miss Parloa states that "molds develop from spores which are always floating about in the air."

"Mold spores are very light and are blown about by the wind. They are a little heavier than air, and drop on shelves, tables, floor, and are easily set in motion again by the movement of a brush, duster, etc. If one of these spores drops on a jar of preserves or a tumbler of jelly it will germinate if there be warmth and moisture enough in the storeroom.

"To kill mold spores food must be exposed to a temperature of from 150 to 212 degrees Fahrenheit. After this it should be kept in a cool, dry place and covered carefully, that no floating spore can find lodgment on its surface.

Miss Parloa issues a warning against the use of iron or tin utensils. The fruits, she says, attack these metals and so give a bad color and metallic taste to the products. The preserving kettles should be porcelain lined, enameled or of a metal that will not form troublesome combinations with fruit juices.

Following is a list of the most essential articles:

Two preserving kettles, one colander, one fine strainer, one skimmer, one ladle, one large-mouthed funnel, one wire frying basket, one wire sieve, four long-handled wooden spoons, one wooden masher, a few large pans, knives for paring fruit (plated, if possible), flat-bottomed clothes boiler,

wooden or willow rack to put in the bottom of the boiler, iron tripod or ring, squares of cheese cloth. In addition, it would be well to have a flannel straining bag, a frame on which to hang the bag, a syrup gauge and a glass cylinder, a fruit pricker and plenty of clean towels. The regular kitchen pans will answer for holding and washing the fruit. Mixing bowls and stone crocks can be used for holding the fruit juice and pared fruit.

A wooden vegetable masher is indispensable when making jellies and purees.

Although the flavor of fruit is not developed until it is fully ripe, the time at which it is at its best for canning and jelly making is just before it is perfectly ripe. All fruit should, if possible, be freshly picked for preserving, canning and jelly making, and under no circumstances should imperfect fruit be used.

All large, hard fruit must be washed before paring. Quinces should be rubbed with a coarse towel before they are washed.

If berries must be washed, do the work before stemming or hulling them. The best way to wash berries is to put a small quantity into a colander and pour cold water over them; then turn them on a sieve to drain. All this work must be done quickly that the fruit may not absorb much water.

Do not use the fingers for hulling strawberries. A simple huller can be bought for five cents.

If practicable, pare fruit with a silver knife, so as not to stain or darken the product. The quickest and easiest way to peel peaches is to drop them into boiling water for a few minutes. Have a deep kettle a little more than half full of boiling water; fill a wire basket with peaches; put a long handled spoon under the handle of the basket and lower into the boiling water. At the end of three minutes lift the basket out by slipping the spoon under the handle. Plunge the basket

for a moment unto a pan of cold water. Let the peaches drain a minute, then peel. Plums and tomatoes may be peeled in the same manner.

If the peaches are to be canned in syrup, put them at once into the sterilized jars. They may be canned whole or in halves. If in halves, remove nearly all the stones or pits. For the sake of the flavor, a few stones should be put in each jar.

When preparing cherries, plums, or crab apples for canning or preserving, the stem or a part of it may be left on the fruit.

If several people are helping and large kettles are being used for the preserving, or where fruit, like quinces and hard pears, must be first boiled in clear water, the pared fruit should be dropped into a bowl of cold water made slightly acid with lemon juice, one tablespoonful of lemon juice to a quart of water. This will keep the fruit white.

After sounding a warning against the use of imperfect rubber bands and emphasizing the necessity of sterilizing, Miss Parloa observes that juicy fruits, such as berries and cherries, require little or no water, and that strawberries are better not to have water added to them. She now proceeds with her directions:

Peaches—Eight quarts of peaches, one quart sugar, three quarts of water.

Put the sugar and water together and stir over the fire until the sugar is dissolved. When the syrup boils skim it. Draw the kettle back where the syrup will keep hot, but not boil. Pare the peaches, cut in halves and remove the stones, unless you prefer to can the fruit whole. Put a layer of the prepared fruit into the preserving kettle and cover with some of the hot syrup. When the fruit begins to boil skim carefully. Boil gently for ten minutes, then put in the jars and seal. If the fruit is not fully ripe it may require a little longer time to cook. It should be so tender that it may be pierced easily with a silver fork. It is best to put only one layer of fruit in the preserving kettle.

Quinces—Four quarts of pared, cored and quartered quinces, one and one-half quarts of sugar, two quarts of water. Rub the fruit hard with a

coarse crash towel, then wash and drain. Pare, quarter and core; drop the pieces into cold water. Put the fruit in the preserving kettle with cold water to cover it generously. Heat slowly and simmer gently until tender. The pieces will all require the same time to cook. Take each piece up as soon as it is so tender that a silver fork will pierce it readily. Drain on a platter. Strain the water in which the fruit was cooked through cheese cloth. Put two quarts of the strained liquid and the sugar into the preserving kettle; stir over the fire until the sugar is dissolved. When it boils skim well and put in the cooked fruit. Boil gently for about twenty minutes.

Crab Apples—Six quarts of apples, one and one-half quarts of sugar, two quarts of water. Put the sugar and water into the preserving kettle. Stir over the fire until the sugar is dissolved. When the syrup boils skim it. Wash the fruit, rubbing the blossom end well. Put it in the boiling syrup, and cook gently until tender. It will take from twenty to fifty minutes, depending upon the kind of crab apples.

Plums—Eight quarts of plums, two quarts of sugar, one pint of water. Nearly all kinds of plums can be cooked with the skins on. If it is desired to remove the skin of any variety, plunge them in boiling water for a few minutes. When the skins are left on, prick them thoroughly to prevent bursting. Put the sugar and water into the preserving kettle and stir over the fire until the sugar is dissolved. Wash and drain the plums. Put some of the fruit in the boiling syrup. Do not crowd it. Cook five minutes; fill and seal the jars. Put more fruit in the syrup. Continue in this manner until all the fruit is done. It may be that there will not be sufficient syrup toward the latter part of the work; for this reason it is well to have a little extra syrup on the back of the stove.

Raspberries—Twelve quarts of raspberries, two quarts of sugar. Put two quarts of the fruit in the preserving kettle; heat slowly; crush with a wooden vegetable masher; spread a square of cheese cloth over a bowl and turn the crushed berries and juice into it; press out the juice, which turn into

the preserving kettle; add the sugar and put on the stove; stir until the sugar is dissolved. When the syrup begins to boil, add the remaining ten less sugar; very sour ones may have more.

Raspberries and Currants—Ten quarts of raspberries, three quarts of currants, two and one-half quarts of sugar. Heat, crush and press the juice from the currants and proceed as directed for raspberries.

Blackberries—The same as for raspberries.

Currants—Twelve quarts of currants, four quarts of sugar. Treat the same as for raspberries.

Gooseberries—Six quarts of berries, one and one-half quarts of sugar, one pint of water. For green gooseberries dissolve the sugar in the water, then add the fruit and cook fifteen minutes. Ripe gooseberries are to be treated the same as the green fruit, but use only half as much water. Green gooseberries may also be canned the same as rhubarb.

Blueberries—Twelve quarts of berries, one quart of sugar, one pint of water. Put water, berries, and sugar in the preserving kettle; heat slowly. Boil fifteen minutes, counting from the time the contents of the kettle begin to bubble.

Cherries—Six quarts of cherries, one

and one-half quarts of sugar, one-half pint of water. Measure the cherries after the stems have been removed. Stone them or not, as you please. If you stone them be careful to save all the juice. Put the sugar and water in the preserving kettle and stir over the fire until the sugar is dissolved. Put in the cherries and heat slowly to the boiling point. Boil ten minutes, skimming carefully.

Grapes—Six quarts of grapes, one quart of sugar, one gill of water. Squeeze the pulp of the grapes out of the skins. Cook the pulp five minutes and then rub through a sieve that is fine enough to hold back the seeds. Put the water, skins, and pulp into the preserving kettle and heat slowly to the boiling point. Skim the fruit and then add the sugar. Boil 15 minutes.

Rhubarb—Cut the rhubarb when it is young and tender. Wash it thoroughly and then pare; cut into pieces about two inches long. Pack in sterilized jars. Fill the jars to overflowing with cold water and let them stand ten minutes. Drain off the water and fill again to overflowing with fresh cold water. Seal with sterilized rings and covers. When required for use, treat the same as fresh rhubarb.

Green gooseberries may be canned in the same manner. Rhubarb may be cooked and canned with sugar in the same manner as gooseberries.

The Southern Truck Garden.

On the line of the Kansas City Southern Railway there are in all about forty stations from which berries and commercial truck of various kinds are shipped. At some stations, like Neosho, Mo., Gravette, Gentry, Siloam Springs, Mena, Grannis, Cove, Decatur and DeQueen, Ark., and Spiro and Sallisaw, I. T., the business has assumed large proportions; at others it is just in its infancy. About thirty truck growers' and fruit growers' associations have been formed and most of these have been eminently successful in the management of their opera-

tions. Wherever the business was intelligently handled it has been profitable. Incomplete reports made up to May 1, 1905, give as under cultivation in berries and truck approximately 7,000 acres, of which 2,250 acres were devoted to Irish potatoes, 120 to onions, 30 to cabbage, 139 to cantaloupes, 105 to melons, 66 to tomatoes, 350 to cucumbers and 500 to sweet potatoes, to which should be added 2,550 in strawberries, 240 in blackberries and 250 in raspberries. From stations not reporting probably 500 or more additional acres in berries, spin-

ach, radishes, beans, peas and the other varieties above enumerated may be added. For the information of those desiring to raise truck, berries and small fruits, the following methods of cultivation of the various crops has been suggested: It should be borne in mind that the Kansas City Southern is a north and south railroad, crossing several degrees of latitude, and that the crops mature in succession from the Gulf northward. The difference in time of maturity is about one day later for every twenty miles going north, except where the altitude exceeds one thousand feet.

To the beginner we would suggest that he plant half an acre in cabbage, half an acre in onions, one or two acres in potatoes, half an acre in beans, half an acre in tomatoes, and half an acre in netted gem (Rocky Ford) melons. This list will give him a good variety of experience and is as much as he should attempt the first season. Overcropping is often a fatal mistake. Truck crops take relatively, a large amount of labor and will not await the convenience of the farmer for cultivation, but must be gathered at the right time.

The first consideration with all southern truck growers must be the early maturity of the crop. It must be placed in the northern markets before these sections can produce a supply at home. To attain this end no pains or trouble should be spared. The hot bed and cold frame are indispensable for this purpose with such plants as will bear transplanting and are too tender to risk the chance of frost.

A hot bed is nothing more than an enclosed seed bed, provided with a cover to retain heat and to start plants and keep them growing while the outside temperature is too low to produce growth. A southern exposure is best for a hot bed, and if protected on the north by a building, fence or wind-break so much the better. Dig a pit five feet wide, two feet deep and as long as you please. Ten feet long will grow enough plants for an acre. Let the pit run east and west, throwing all the dirt to the north. Two by four inch stakes are driven in the corners, and one every five feet close to

the sides of the pit. The stakes on the north side should project three feet above the natural surface of the ground and one foot on the south side. Nail to the stake 1x12 inch plank, boxing the bed up to the top of the stakes, letting the ends slope down from three feet above ground on the north to one foot on the south side. Provide shed rafters for every three feet of length to hold up the cover. Bank the dirt well up against the north side and two ends.

For the production of artificial heat, there is nothing better than fresh stable manure. Horse manure is preferable, but any fresh manure, not too old, will do. In case of emergency cotton seed may be used. Fill twenty inches of the pit with manure. Spread in this layer, thoroughly wetting it down and packing it firmly with the feet or a rammer. On top of this place six or eight inches of rich loam. Glass is preferable for a cover, but common white domestic, sown into a sheet large enough to cover the bed will answer most purposes in Louisiana. Further north a thicker layer of manure and glass covers are desirable. Tack the sheet to the north side of the boxing and to a pole the length of the hot bed, so that in warm days it can be rolled out of the way. The temperature will be high enough in a few days to plant. The surface of the bed should be fine and smooth and the seeds planted in drills about four inches apart and running north and south. Cover lightly, press down firmly and water moderately.

The temperature should be kept up to about 70 degrees if possible. On bright warm days the cover should be rolled back, and in all but the coldest weather one corner should be kept up for at least half the day in bright weather. Water frequently, but sparingly. Watch the plants carefully giving slight cultivation, by stirring between the rows with a stick or scratcher. If the plants show damping off withhold the water and ventilate, without exposing to too much cold. If necessary to hasten the growth of the plants, stir two or three handfuls of rotted manure into a pail of water and with this water two or three times a week. To force plants use two table-

spoons of nitrate of soda dissolved in water once or twice a week. After an application of liquid manure, the leaves should be sprinkled with fresh water to wash them clean. As soon as the plants are large enough (four to six leaves with tomatoes) they should be transplanted to the cold frame.

A cold frame is much like an enlarged hot bed, provided with a light cover of cheese cloth, but having no artificial heat. Eight feet wide and thirty feet long will afford enough room to hold plants for an acre of tomatoes. The cold frame is usually built in the center of the field in which the plants are to be set. One by twelve inch plank are set on edge all around the edge of the frame letting it run north and south. The ends are gabled to a height of five feet and are provided with a ridge pole, supported by 1x4 inch rafters every four feet. Stakes driven into the ground will hold the side planks in place. A cheese cloth sown into a piece large enough to cover the whole structure is tacked in the center to the ridge pole, the edges tacked to light poles, the length of the frame so that they can be rolled up to the center. Spade the ground in the frame good and deep and work in well rotted manure having the bed fine and level.

Tomatoes should be set four inches each way. Draw the plants from the hot bed dry, by loosening the dirt with a trowel. Shake them free of dirt, make a hole with a stick, insert the plants and press the earth firmly about it. As soon as the plants are set, water the bed freely. In bright warm weather, roll up the cover during the day time. As the plants approach the time for setting into the field, give more air and for a week before setting, withhold water. On warm nights leave the cover up so as to harden them. The plants should not be placed in the field until all danger of frost is over. This will hold good for all plants so delicate as to be injured by frost. Cabbages, onions and lettuce do not need a hot bed in Louisiana, as the cold frame furnishes ample protection.

For most truck plants a light sandy, loamy soil is preferable. A crop of

cow peas grown on the land the previous year and plowed under several months before the land is needed, is highly beneficial. The land, for all truck crops, should be deeply plowed and thoroughly pulverized. A very liberal supply of well rotted manure should be worked into the land. As a general rule cotton seed meal and acid phosphate form the basis of all commercial fertilizers. Some potash in the form of kainit or sulphate might be added to advantage, the proportion varying with the plants to be grown. Cotton seed meal supplies nitrogen and nitrogen promotes the forming of leaves and stalks. Plants such as cabbage and lettuce, in which the leaves are consumed, need more of nitrogen than other fertilizers. Where the fruit is the main object, phosphoric acid supplied by the phosphate is desirable. Potash hardens and gives color to the fruit. All truck crops are greedy feeders, and if marketable products are to be obtained their needs should be supplied. Large quantities of fertilizers not only hasten maturity, but have a distinct beneficial influence on the quality.

Irish Potatoes.

The details incident to the cultivation of the crop vary with almost each individual, whose experiences have prompted him to pursue one method or another. As long as he gets the potatoes it does not matter much whether he cultivates one way or another. The prime essentials are a good mellow soil, good seed, good cultivation and a favorable season, which should produce from 100 to 200 bushels per acre. In Arkansas, Texas and Louisiana the Early Triumph potato, home grown, is the preferred variety. The date of planting varies with the latitude. Planting usually lasts from the middle of February to the middle of March. During fall or early winter, barnyard manure is spread over the land and plowed in as deep as possible. After lying idle a few weeks the land is plowed and harrowed again. By the middle of February the land should be level and in good condition. Furrows are plowed three and one-half feet apart, and in these furrows from 150 to 200 pounds of cotton seed meal to

the acre are sprinkled. If the weather is favorable, planting can then commence. Potato planting and harvesting machinery is practically unknown, as most of the plantings are small, though a great number of tracts are devoted to this crop. The seed potatoes are cut by hand, with two eyes to the piece, and are sprinkled with unslacked lime, which tends to prevent decay. In the furrows the potatoes are planted from twelve to fifteen inches apart, and they are then covered three to four inches deep with a turning plow.

After planting and covering, the ground is leveled off with a drag. The ground should be harrowed level about the time the young plants appear above ground. The first plowing is generally done with ten or twelve-inch sweeps. The succeeding cultivation is with a cultivator and shallow, with a view to keep the land level. The number of cultivations depend upon the season, the main point being to keep the land clean. The quantity of seed required depends largely on the size of the seed potatoes.

The North Louisiana Experiment Station at Calhoun, La., recommends as fertilizer per acre 800 to 1,000 pounds, composed of three parts cotton seed meal, two of acid phosphate and one of kainit. Stable manure should be used sparingly, as it tends to make the potatoes scabby. Potatoes should not be dug until they are ripe, as they are liable to rot in transit. Potatoes are ripe when the vines begin to turn yellow and die. They should not be exposed to the sun, as they are likely to scald and then rot. The crop must be handled carefully and bruising and skinning must be avoided. They are usually shipped in clean, well ventilated flour barrels or in sacks holding about 90 pounds.

Tomatoes.

The varieties usually planted for the market are the Acme, Livingston, Beauty and the Earliana, and for canning factory use, the Livingston factory tomato seed, usually a mixture consisting of one-third New Stone, one-third Perfection and one-third Fa-

vorite, or in lieu of either of them one-third Acme.

The seed should be sown in the hot-bed between December 20th and January 10th, and when the plants are three inches high they should be transplanted in a cold frame, as described above. The tomato field should be plowed early in February and should be prepared as thoroughly as should be any garden soil. Farmers in Texas, Arkansas and Louisiana ordinarily use for fertilizer 250 pounds of cotton seed meal, 200 pounds of acid phosphate and 100 pounds of kainit. The Louisiana Experiment Station recommends 500 pounds cotton seed meal, 300 pounds acid phosphate and 200 pounds of kainit. This should be harrowed in two weeks before the young plants in the cold frame are transplanted to the field. When the danger of frost is past it is time for transplanting. Wet the soil in the cold frame until saturated. Remove a four inch block of dirt in which the plant is setting to a depth of four inches with a small trowel. Set the plants and adhering dirt on a slide or hand barrow. When taken to the field, set a plant with its adhering dirt every three feet in the previously opened furrows. Throw two light furrows back upon this and the work of setting is done. Cultivation should begin as soon as the plants are in the field and should be continued until the plants have set. Nitrate of soda, say one spoonful to each plant, should be hoed in as soon as the plants grow off well after transplanting. A second application is usually given three weeks afterward.

As soon as the stems need support, a stake an inch square and three feet long is driven beside the plant, which is loosely tied to the stake. A second tying is done after the plant has grown larger. The stake goes on the side opposite the bloom and the tying is done with cotton twine, just under the fruit bud. The fruit bud stalks start from the main stalk on the side opposite the leaf. Suckers start from where the leaf joins the stalk, just above the junction. These suckers should be removed every day or so and no branching be allowed.

(To be continued in next issue.)

The Coal Mining Industry During 1904.

The several U. S. Government and state reports relating to the coal mining industry have recently been published, and from these the following information has been obtained: The production of coal in 1904 amounted to 351,196,953 short tons, having a total value at the mines of \$445,643,528. This shows a falling off of 6,159,463 tons in quantity and \$58,080,853 in value as compared with the coal production of 1903. Owing to the coal miners strike of 1902 nearly all stocks of coal kept in reserve had been exhausted. The output of 1903 was 357,356,416 short tons and during the year the mines were pushed to their utmost capacity in order to replenish the depleted stocks and at the same time provide fuel for immediate use. The total value of the output at the mines in 1903 was \$503,724,381.

The production of 1904, while less by 6,159,463 tons than that of 1903, shows a normal increase when compared with the ordinary annual production of the preceding ten years. The average price for all coal mined in 1904 was at the mines \$1.27 per ton. The output of Pennsylvania anthracite was 73,157,709 short tons, valued at the mines at \$138,794,020, a decrease of 1,450,359 tons below the output of 1903, and a decrease in revenue of \$13,062,428.

The bituminous coals mined in all parts of the country and in which are classed the semi-anthracite, semi-bituminous, cannel, splint, block coals and brown and black lignites, amounted in 1904 to 278,040,244 short tons, valued at \$306,669,508. These show a decrease of 4,709,104 short tons and a decrease of \$45,018,425 in value. The average value per ton at the mines in 1904 was \$1.10.

In Missouri there are thirty-five coal producing counties, which during 1904 had a total production of 4,115,695 tons, valued at \$6,749,381, an average price of \$1.64 per ton. The total number of men employed was 9,874. The production was 149,633 tons less than in the preceding year. The Ar-

kansas production in 1903 was 2,229,172; in 1904, it was 2,009,451, showing a decrease of 219,721 tons. The production of the Indian Territory declined 505,416 tons, 3,517,388 having been mined in 1903 and 3,011,972 tons in 1904. A complete report of the Kansas coal production has not yet been received. The coal production of the Pittsburg district for 1904 is estimated at seven million tons, valued at \$10,000,000. Over seventy coal companies operate in the Pittsburg field and have in operation 122 coal mines. Over twenty of the companies have their headquarters in Pittsburg, the others being at the mines in the immediate vicinity of Pittsburg.

The output of several of the larger mines in the Pittsburg field is given as follows: Mt. Carmel Coal Co., Mines Nos. 5 and 8 at Chicopee, 549,000 tons, employs 695 men; No. 6 mine at Frontenac, 259,000 tons, employs 312 men. Central Coal & Coke Co., No. 15 mine at Ashley, 164,000 tons, employs 307 men; No. 16 mine at Scammon, 135,800 tons, employs 234 men; No. 31 mine at Nelson, 122,400 tons, employs 235 men. Southern Coal & Mercantile Co. Mine No. 5, Scammon, 138,000 tons, employs 187 men. Western Coal Mining Co., Mine No. 11, Yale, 137,000 tons, employs 190 men; Mines Nos. 10 and 17 at Fleming, 254,200 tons, employ 302 men. Southwestern Development Co., Mine Nos. 8 and 7, at Mineral, 226,500 tons, employ 323 men. Norton Coal Co. at Scammon, 102,800 tons, employs 166 men. Weir Coal Co., Mine No. 7 at Pittsburg, 116,000 tons, employs 167 men.

Of the entire coal production of Kansas, Crawford county, in which the Pittsburg field is situated, produces 57 per cent, and the adjacent Cherokee county 33 per cent; Leavenworth, Osage, Linn, Franklin and Republic counties produce the remainder, and of this Leavenworth county is the largest producer. The mines at Leavenworth and Atchison vary in depth from 700 feet to 1,190 feet.

Industrial Notes.

ASHDOWN, ARK.—A movement is now on foot to establish a first class creamery at this point. It is thought that the creamery and the ice plant can be ready for operation by August 1st, 1905.

DE QUEEN, ARK.—Plans for the erection of a new school building which will cost \$12,500 have been adopted.

DE RIDDER, LA.—The Perkins Oil and Sulphur Company, capital \$100,000 has been chartered and has its domicile at De Ridder.

FORT SMITH, ARK.—A large walnut timber plant will be located here at an early date. The plant represents an investment of \$75,000 and will employ from 75 to 100 men. Negotiations for building a large soap plant will be closed in a few days. About \$40,000 will be invested in the plant.

FORT SMITH, ARK.—The Hotel Main of this city is to be enlarged by 100 rooms and about \$75,000 are to be expended on these improvements.

FORT SMITH, ARK.—A new company, capital \$500,000 has been incorporated for the purpose of building a first class hotel. The company will be known as the Fort Smith Hotel Co.

FORT SMITH, ARK.—The Commercial Club has under consideration a proposition to build a fleet of barges to carry coal and cotton to New Orleans via the Arkansas River.

FORT SMITH, ARK.—A "50,000" club has been organized in Fort Smith for the purpose of advertising the city and bringing the population up to 50,000 during the next five years.

FORT SMITH, ARK.—The Fort Smith Stone Concrete Co. has been incorporated. Capital, \$10,000. It will manufacture hollow stone building material.

FORT SMITH, ARK.—The Fort Smith Coffee Company has opened up a roasting plant and will handle about 11,000 pounds per day.

GRAVETTE, ARK.—The town council has under consideration the granting of a franchise for an electric light plant. The Gravette Fruit Growers' Association has had in its employ this season 500 berry pickers.

GRAVETTE, ARK.—The Gravette Development Company has received its well boring machinery and will now proceed to bore for oil, for which the local indications are reported as good.

JOPLIN, MO.—Mr. L. P. Cunningham of this city has arranged to build a six story hotel building, containing one hundred and twenty rooms.

JOPLIN, MO.—According to the U. S. factory census, just completed, there are in Jasper county, Mo., 285 manufacturing es-

tablishments, all of them in a prosperous condition. The school population of the city of Joplin now numbers 8,062 children of school age.

JOPLIN, MO.—The Joplin Produce Company, who have been operating a packing house at Joplin are looking for a new location in Joplin as their present location is no longer suitable.

JOPLIN, MO.—Mr. J. W. Chapman, has established a wholesale dairy and ice cream factory and in connection therewith maintains a herd of one hundred and fourteen fine dairy cows.

LAKE CHARLES, LA.—The first cargo of Louisiana sulphur, consisting of 3,000 tons, shipped to Marseilles found a ready sale and the prospect of developing an extensive foreign market is very good.

LAKE CHARLES, LA.—Five miles of electric street car track is now being laid. The line is to be extended as rapidly as the traffic will warrant it.

LAKE CHARLES, LA.—The Sabine Canal Co. have completed a six mile extension to their irrigating canal, which obtains its water from Sabine River.

LAKE CHARLES, LA.—The Lake Charles Ice, Light and Water Works Company has added 1,800 horsepower to its boiler capacity and is increasing the capacity of its plant in other ways.

LAKE CHARLES, LA.—It is expected that the Hotel Majestic, costing \$125,000 will be completed by June 1, 1905.

LEESVILLE, LA.—The Louisiana Hotel Company will erect a modern hotel at a cost of \$20,000.

MARBLE CITY, I. T.—Arrangements have been closed which will bring to this little city a first class spoke and handle factory.

MENA, ARK.—It is reported that the parties who have acquired some large manganese deposits east of Mena, will commence development of the properties without delay. Over 75 car loads of merchandise have been received by the local merchants during the first two weeks in May.

MENA, ARK.—A new telephone line from Mena to Smithville, Ark., is now under construction.

MENA, ARK.—M. C. Robinson & Sons have established a broom factory. They came here from Texas recently.

NEOSHO, MO.—Negotiations are now pending for the installment of a shirt factory. The plant if established will start with a capital of \$6,000. The strawberry crop of Southwest Missouri for 1905 amounted to 591 carloads, of which Neosho shipped 130 cars; Sarcxie, 115; Monett, 98; Logan, 60; Pierce City, 48 cars; Mansville,

46; Purdy, 24; Mount Vernon, 17; Washburn, 16; Anderson, 15; Granty, 14, and Butterfield, 8 cars. At an average of value of \$1,000 per car, the crop was worth \$591,000.

A movement for the erection of a wagon factory is on foot. The proposed establishment is to have a capital of \$50,000.

NEOSHO, MO.—The Neosho Nursery Company has recently been organized, and has established a nursery near the old fair grounds, north of town. The Sam Davis Hotel, the new summer resort hotel at the Big Spring is progressing rapidly and will be a handsome structure when finished.

PITTSBURG, KANS.—Seventy-three coal operators and mining companies are operating 122 mines in the Pittsburg district. Over twenty of these have their offices in Pittsburg, while numerous others have their offices at the mines.

PITTSBURG, KANS.—The Stanton-Lindburg Packing Co. have completed their packing house and the same is now in partial operation. It will have a capacity of handling 100 head of cattle and 500 head of hogs per day.

PITTSBURG, KANS.—The Pittsburg Cereal Food Co. has been organized and will begin manufacturing as soon as a building can be secured.

PITTSBURG, KANS.—Pittsburg, according to the assessors census has now 14,900 inhabitants and 532 more than the city had last year.

PITTSBURG, KANS.—The compilers of the new city directory report in this directory 8,220 names. The population of the entire city is given at 20,550.

PITTSBURG, KANS.—The Crawford County Creamery Co. has installed a Pasteurizing plant at a cost of \$1,500. This will insure to the people of Pittsburg an abundant supply of healthful pure milk.

PORT ARTHUR, TEX.—It is expected that a small experimental rice starch mill will be erected here before long.

PORT ARTHUR, TEX.—At the recent soundings of the Port Arthur Canal it was ascertained that the canal had a uniform depth exceeding 25 feet.

PORT ARTHUR, TEX.—Capt. J. F. McIndoe, Capt. of U. S. Engineers, has advertised for bids for repairing the Jetties in Sabine Pass. About \$90,000 are now available for this work.

PORT ARTHUR, TEX.—The preliminary surveys for a Gulf Coast Inland Canal extending from Brownsville to Port Arthur, Tex., are to be begun at an early day. The work is in charge of Capt. E. Jadwin, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army, stationed at Galveston.

SHREVEPORT, LA.—The city council has purchased a site for a garbage crematory. The Cliff-McCormick Brick Co., capital, \$125,000, has been chartered for the purpose of manufacturing brick and other building material.

SHREVEPORT, LA.—A new modern theatre building is to be erected in the immediate future. The building will cost \$45,000 and the interior decorations \$7,000. A new modern, three-story hotel is also under consideration.

SHREVEPORT, LA.—A pipeline is to be immediately constructed to carry the gas from the Caddo oil wells to this city. It is estimated that 20,000,000 feet of gas are now daily going to waste. The pipe line will cost approximately, \$100,000.

SHREVEPORT, LA.—The construction of the new Catholic Hospital costing \$200,000 has been begun. A new convent building costing about \$30,000 is to be built at an early date.

SILLOAM SPRINGS, ARK.—The Silloam Mining Co. has received some new machinery and will now continue its operation on the shaft two miles north of town.

SILLOAM SPRINGS, ARK.—Zinc ore was recently discovered in an excavation in this city.

SILLOAM SPRINGS, ARK.—The Anthropological Sanitarium Company of Silloam Springs, capital \$50,000, has been chartered.

SPIRO, I. T.—Among the many improvements which have been added to the growing town of Spiro, I. T., is the erection of a fine stone, two-story building, with business offices on the second floor. The first floor, basement and part of the second floor are occupied by a general merchandise stock. The building has a frontage of 60 feet on the main street and is 140 feet deep.

SPIRO, I. T.—Nearly 80 acres of farm land near Spiro have been set out in peach trees this summer. Land titles are now such that white settlers can secure good titles to land in the Indian Territory, which is bringing about a great amount of development work which has heretofore not been attempted.

TEXARKANA, TEX.—The improvements in Texarkana made between April 1, 1901 and the same date 1905, have cost \$1,585,000, expended in buildings and improvements, as follows: Banks and office buildings, \$210,000; business houses, \$220,000; factories and industrial plants, \$40,000; public school buildings, \$50,000; hotels, \$75,000; churches and religious institutions, \$100,000; hospitals and sanitariums, \$125,000; county and city buildings, \$35,000; wholesale buildings; warehouses, \$60,000; street railways, telephone, water service, sewerage, etc., \$300,000; Industrial school, \$10,000. No record was made of the dwellings which probably cost as much more.

TEXARKANA, TEX.—The following charters have recently been filed with the county clerk. The Union Realty Co., capital, \$10,000; the Grant Timber and Manufacturing Co., capital, \$500,000; the Grand Land and Lumber Co., capital, \$200,000.

WESTVILLE, I. T.—The oil borings which were begun some time ago and were then discontinued are to be resumed at an early date. The new borings are to go 2000 feet.

RELIABLE INFORMATION

ABOUT THE KANSAS CITY SOUTHERN COUNTRY

If you desire special information concerning any section of country along the line of the K. C. S. Ry., if you want information concerning the quality and value of lands, the possibility of profitable farming, fruit growing, stock raising, truck raising, or the opportunities for business awaiting you, or if you are looking for resorts for pleasure or health, write to any of the addresses given below and a prompt reply is assured.

GENERAL FARMING LANDS.

Beaumont, Tex.—Oswald Realty Co., C. L. Nash Co., W. D. Wilson Development Co., A. R. Hare.
De Queen, Ark.—Towson & Johnson, W. A. Craig, Herman Dierks.
Drexel, Mo.—C. E. Faulkner & Co.
Gentry, Ark.—C. C. Lale.
Grannis, Ark.—J. H. Orr.
Gravette, Ark.—J. T. Oswalt.
Horatio, Ark.—W. W. Millwee.
Joplin, Mo.—Marion Staples.
Kansas City, Mo.—E. O. Haight, 553 Gibraltar Bldg.
Kansas City, Mo.—Kansas City Southern Land and Immigration Co., 201-202 Beals Building, 9th and Wyandotte Streets.
Leesville, La.—J. W. Dennis, W. A. Martin.
Mena, Ark.—G. B. Dennis, S. B. Shrewsbury.
Neosho, Mo.—T. P. Anderson, J. M. Z. Withrow, E. H. Borton.
Port Arthur, Tex.—Geo. M. Craig.
Sallisaw, I. T.—J. E. Chriss.
Siloam Springs, Ark.—Dunlap & Son, Wright & Graves.
Shreveport, La.—Wm. Hamilton & Co., S. B. Simon Real Estate Co., J. G. Paty.
Texarkana, Texas—O. P. Taylor & Co., G. Less & Co., Texarkana Real Estate Co.
Waldron, Ark.—Forrester Duncan Land Co.
Westville, I. T.—R. H. Couch, E. Bee Guthrey.

RICE LANDS, FOR SALE AND FOR RENT. OIL LANDS.

Lake Charles, La.—A. V. Eastman, Mgr. North American Land & Timber Co.
Port Arthur, Tex.—Geo. M. Craig.
Nederland, Tex.—A. Burson.
Beaumont, Tex.—Oswald Realty Co., W. D. Wilson Investment Co., A. R. Hare.

TIMBER LANDS AND MILL PROPERTIES.

Lake Charles, La.—North American Land & Timber Co.
Shreveport, La.—J. G. Paty.

U. S. GOVERNMENT LANDS.

Arkansas—F. S. Baker, Receiver, U. S. Land Office, Harrison, Ark.; E. A. Schlicker, Receiver, U. S. Land Office, Camden, Ark.
Louisiana—U. S. Land Office, Natchitoches, La.
Missouri—G. A. Raney, Receiver, U. S. Land Office, Springfield, Mo.

CHEROKEE AND CHOCTAW INDIAN LANDS.

Sallisaw, I. T.—K. & A. V. Land Co.
Westville, I. T.—R. H. Couch.
Spiro, I. T.—Indian Territory Investment Co.

DEALERS IN FRUIT AND TRUCK LANDS.

De Queen, Ark.—Towson & Johnson, W. A. Craig, Herman Dierks.
Grannis, Ark.—J. H. Orr.
Horatio, Ark.—W. W. Millwee.
Kansas City, Mo.—E. O. Haight, 553 Gibraltar Bldg.
Kansas City, Mo.—Kansas City Southern Land and Immigration Co., 201-202 Beals Building, 9th and Wyandotte Streets.
Gentry, Ark.—C. C. Lale.
Siloam Springs, Ark.—Dunlap & Son, Wright & Graves.
Texarkana, Texas—O. P. Taylor & Co., Texarkana Real Estate Co., G. Less & Co.

BUSINESS LOCATIONS.

Write to S. G. Warner, General Passenger Agent, Kansas City, Mo., for copy of "K. C. S. Opportunities for Business," or write to any of the commercial associations named below.

Beaumont, Tex.—Chamber of Commerce, D. Woodhead, Secy.
Fort Smith, Ark.—Commercial Club, J. H. Miller, Secy.
Gentry, Ark.—Commercial Club, Leo A. Moore, Secy.
Grannis, Ark.—J. H. Orr.
Horatio, Ark.—W. W. Millwee.
Lake Charles, La.—Board of Trade, H. B. Milligan, Pres.
Leesville, La.—W. A. Martin, Mayor.
Mansfield, La.—Progressive League, J. F. McFarland, Secy.
Town of Mena, Ark.—C. C. Palmer, Mayor.
Neosho, Mo.—Commercial Club, Lee D. Bell, Secy.
Poteau, I. T.—Poteau Improvement Co., Ed. McKenna, President.
Port Arthur, Tex.—Chamber of Commerce, Tom W. Hughen, Secy.
Sallisaw, I. T.—Western Land and Immigration Co.
Shreveport, La.—Progressive League, A. R. Holcombe, Secy.
Siloam Springs, Ark.—Board of Trade, D. Zimmerman, Secy.
Texarkana, Tex.—Commercial Club, J. Huckins, Jr., Secy.
Zwolle, La.—Bank of Zwolle.

HEALTH AND PLEASURE RESORTS.

Neosho, Mo.—Spring City Hotel, Central Hotel, Southern Hotel.
Noel, Mo.—City Hotel.
Siloam Springs, Ark.—Commercial Club, John Ewing House, Cottage Hotel.
Sulphur Springs, Ark.—Church & Paul.
Mena, Ark.—Business Men's Club.
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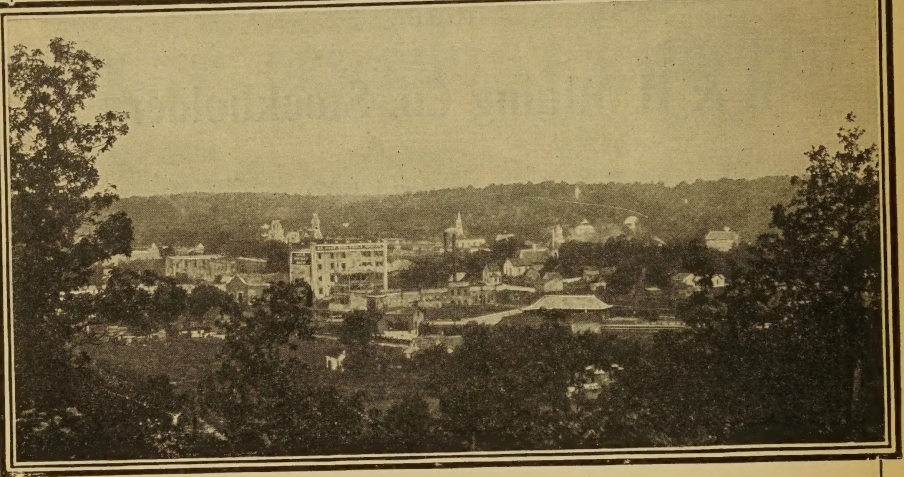
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